

***Atlanta Teamsters Spearhead
"Operation Cracker Barrel,"
Civil Defense Supply Move***

The Teamsters Salute OAKLAND



OAKLAND, California, derived its name from great groves of oaks which flourished here when settlers first arrived in 1849. Since that time the county seat of Alameda County has constantly grown, oaklike, until it is now third-largest in the state and 33rd-largest in the nation with 361,082 residents.

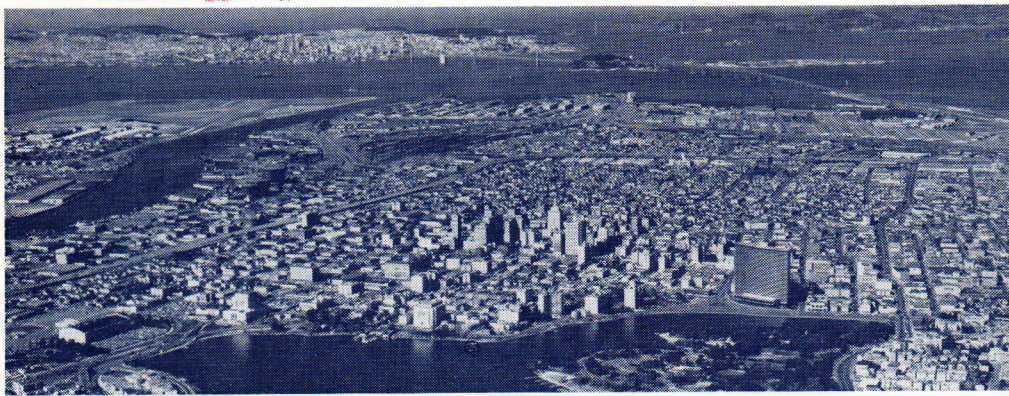
Oakland's initial boom came the day after the great San Francisco earthquake. About 150,000 refugees streamed into relatively undamaged Oakland; about 65,000 remained there. Few cities have had to cope with problems as great as those posed by such an overnight population gain!

Here were located the western terminals of three transcontinental railroads. Then a deep-water port added to Oakland's growing shipping stature. Oakland is the world's leader in production of calculating machines and second in the west in production of automobiles and trucks. It is the home of the world's largest baby food plant and of the largest biological and pharmaceutical manufacturer west of the Mississippi. Other leading industries include processed foods, canned goods, chemicals, electrical machinery, confectionery products, office equipment, paints and furniture. Here is the hub of a vast road and freeway network which makes Oakland's vast truck terminals a supply and distribution center for northern California and adjoining areas. Kaiser Center, largest office building west of Chicago, houses offices of 96 nationwide and foreign industries.

The climate is mild, ranging from an average January low of 47.8 degrees to a September high of 64.1. The area's rolling hills and sandy beaches and the nearby Sierra Nevada mountains make possible a great variety of pleasant outdoor pursuits. Schools and other municipal services are excellent and institutions of higher education rated as nationally superior abound in the vicinity. The transport and warehousing needs of Oaklanders are excellently provided by Teamsters in the 69,500-member Joint Council 38.

To Oakland we accord a real western-size salute!

America's Cities—No. 36 in a Series



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THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Volume 60, No. 3

March, 1963

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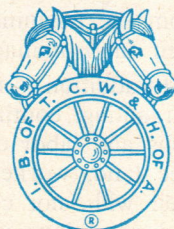
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*JFK Sides with N.Y. Newspaper Publishers
In Latest Gov't. Intervention*



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,550,000 and an estimated readership of over 4 million (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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Government Interference

THE VICIOUSNESS of the campaign being waged against organized labor today is underscored by the fact that every strike—which is labor's only economic weapon—is used as propaganda to point up labor's alleged monopoly power.

When facts do not support the premise of the labor wreckers, they resort to out-and-out lies, and coverage of the New York newspaper strike is a case in point.

Local 6 of the Typographical union struck four of nine New York newspapers. Five papers were free to print the news, but chose instead to lock their doors to their employees.

And the drum beaters who are paid handsomely to create the atmosphere in which anti-trust laws for labor can be passed, tell the public that the printers can decree that New York has no newspapers.

Such distortions of fact have always been with us, and labor, because its cause is just, has always overcome the damage of lies and distortions.

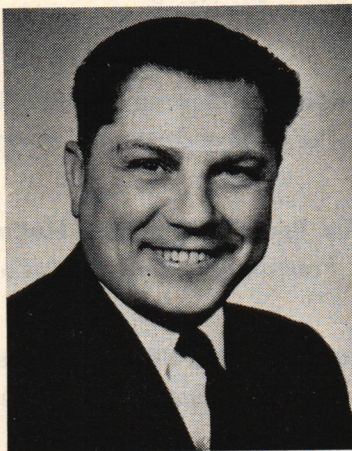
But, an incident the other day in Washington, D. C., pointed up the greatest danger facing labor today—interference in collective bargaining by the executive branch of the government.

President Kennedy, at a news conference, made a formal statement in which he suggested that the New York newspaper strike be settled by arbitration. This suggestion came after he had personally named Bertram Powers, of Local 6, as the culprit in the long dispute.

Thus, President Kennedy threw the prestige and weight of the White House on the side of the publishers in the dispute. This is the President which the merged labor movement billed as pro-labor during the Presidential campaign in 1960.

From the beginning, the Kennedy Administration has intervened in the collective bargaining process with vigor.

Members of the United Steelworkers were pressured into asking for no wage increase by the Secretary of Labor.



New York City school teachers were asked to forego their right to strike and their desire for the strength of a union shop.

Workers at defense plants are under a permanent threat of being branded traitors if they strike to enforce their demands.

Intervention by the Kennedy administration in collective bargaining has stretched from New York Harbor tug boats to the Metropolitan Opera.

Because the President and his advisors — supposedly pro labor — have been so intolerant of the free collective bargaining process, a period of record-low strike activity has been magnified

all out of proportion.

Each time the Administration steps into a labor dispute, the anti-labor set is given more ammunition to use in its push for restrictive labor laws.

We in the Teamsters do not advocate that collective bargaining remain sterile and unchanging. We admit that new methods and new approaches need be developed to meet changing times and changing conditions in industry.

But, continual government intervention in bargaining discourages union and management negotiators from adopting new techniques, from finding new answers to old problems.

What incentive is there for refinement of the collective bargaining process under an administration which from the beginning has refused to let free men settle their labor-management differences in a free manner.

In addition to retarding the development of collective bargaining, continual Kennedy interference in negotiations and labor disputes refuses to recognize that in a free land, workers cannot be forced to work against their will—nor can they be forced to work for wages and conditions which they do not approve.

James R. Hoffa

STATE OF THE UNION

Hoffa Puts Bonding Inequities in Perspective Before House Committee

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, last month, put the inequities of Landrum-Griffin bonding requirements in proper perspective before the House Labor Committee, with the result that other unions are now pressuring congress to amend these provisions.

Hoffa's appearance before the full House Labor Committee came as a result of difficulties experienced by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in obtaining required bonding, despite the testimonial of the Surety Association of America which recommended that the Teamsters be given the lowest rate for this type of business because of the union's record of no losses.

The Teamster general president requested the hearing when the company carrying the Teamsters bonds announced it was cancelling its coverage and gave no reason for the cancellation. Other companies were reluctant to write the bonds, and it was only after Hoffa's congressional appearance that another company came forward to write the coverage.

Hoffa attributed the reluctance of bonding companies to write the business to the tremendous amount of prejudicial publicity engendered by government officials. Some bonding company officials publicly admitted that they didn't want to get in the middle of the cross-fire between the Teamsters and Attorney General Bobby Kennedy.

Immediately after the hearings, three union groups backed Hoffa's call for amendments to the Landrum-Griffin bonding provisions. In telegrams to congressmen and senators,

the National Maritime Union; the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; and the Michigan Building Trades urged changes in the law.

Hoffa told the House Labor Committee that bonding companies hold life or death power over local and international union officers by virtue of the Landrum-Griffin Act. He pointed out that a local or an inter-

national union can be forced out of business just because a bonding company refused to bond.

Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, had pointed this fact out on the floor of the senate during debate on Landrum-Griffin in 1959.

Congressman Dent was quick to isolate the issue in the House Labor Committee hearings when he said:

The program entitled, "Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters," announced for David Brinkley's Journal March 18 and 25 will not be broadcast on those dates. Watch local television listings for the re-scheduling of this program.



On way to House Hearings, General President Hoffa is accompanied by Sid Zagri, Teamster Legislative Counsel and DRIVE Executive Director, left, and Ed Corneby, in rear of Hoffa, Teamsters Capitol Hill liaison man.

"Mr. Chairman, I might state at this point, I am not interested so much in allegations or charges on the part of anybody. I am interested in whether or not a union or any other enterprises in the U.S. can be deprived of the original contract contained in their election or assumption of an office."

A central theme of the hearing was the mutual wonder of the congressmen that the Teamsters could not be bonded, despite the excellent experience of companies bonding the Teamsters in the past.

Said Hoffa:

"I came here to tell you frankly why, in my opinion, these bonding companies have refused to write the bonds up to now. As I have said, it certainly cannot be based on underwriting experience where there is no loss and all profit. Insurance companies love that business. But there has been a tremendous amount of prejudicial publicity engendered by government officials. . . .

Difficult to Explain

"I cannot believe that you gentlemen are so naive as to believe all bonding companies have so suddenly decided simultaneously not to write Teamster bonds for 450 local unions, or 4,608 individuals voluntarily and without pressure when in the past they have sought out this very same business."

The Teamster president pointed out that under a previous bond, the premium was \$745,000 over a three year period, with claims less than one-half of one percent, with all claims recoverable.

Hoffa asked committee members "if any of you gentlemen would like to carry a \$3,000 claim and over \$700,000 of premiums."

He also reminded the committee that "this International Union in its constitution has had all its officers bonded for many years prior to passage of law by congress" requiring such bonds.

Congressman Goodell of New York summarized what he called "one fact that is difficult for us to explain" in Teamsters having difficulty securing bond coverage:

"The Teamsters have had bonding since Landrum-Griffin was passed. They seem to have no difficulty getting it. They were paying \$700,000 premium over a three-year period. It has just recently been that they were

notified that it was going to be reduced two or three hundred thousand dollars on the basis of the record.

"There would have been no loss here, and apparently it was a business decision to reduce that premium

two to three hundred thousand dollars. And then suddenly, they are denied any bonds. . . ."

Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy could have testified—but he chose not to appear.

Local 832 Certified Agent for N. Y. City's Telephone Workers

Teamster Local 832 last month was awarded the Certificate of Collective Bargaining for all telephone operators in New York City's Department of Public Works, in which the largest switchboards in the city's civil service are maintained.

The local already held collective bargaining certificates for the city's sanitation and correction department's telephone operators.

Herbert S. Bauch, president of the local, said that his union is now engaged in a drive to capture all of the civil service telephone operators in New York's civil service, of which there are 490. He said that Local 832 now represented close to 40 percent of the total.

New York City is now engaged in installing a Centrex system, which is

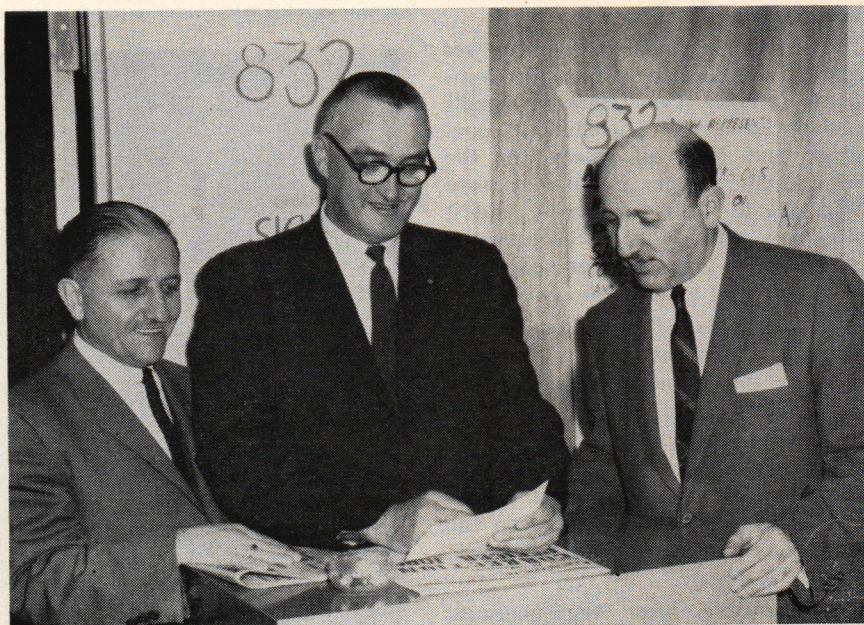
the new inward dialing system of the telephone company. As a result of this installation half of the telephone operators in the city are expected to be declared in excess and are expected to be switched to other locations and some to other positions.

Local 832 has been in constant contact with city authorities, and its telephone operator representatives are negotiating for the protection of its members' jobs.

• Houle Retires

Edmund Houle, secretary-treasurer of Milk Wagon Drivers Local 119, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada has retired after more than 22 years in the office he held at retirement.

New York Telephone Workers



Recently certified as bargaining agent for telephone operators in New York City's department of public works was Teamster Local 832. Shown here preparing to open a mass meeting of the city's civil service telephone operators are (left to right) Local 832 Representative John Addeo; Centrex Coordinator Ivins Cornelius; and Local 832 President 'Herby' Bauch.



Teamster President James R. Hoffa addresses the Michigan Building Trades Council in Lansing. He told the group that if any one of three anti-union laws now before the Congress should be passed, the American labor movement will be put out of business.

Hoffa Sounds Grim Legislative Warning To Michigan Building Trades Council

Teamster President James R. Hoffa received a rousing ovation from the annual legislative conference of the Michigan Building Trades Council in Lansing, recently which, according to the daily press, gave "polite applause" to Michigan Gov. Romney, and "mild laughter" to Michigan Secretary of State James M. Hare.

Hoffa talked for two hours and five minutes about three anti-labor bills in the federal congress.

Said the Ypsilanti, Michigan *Press*:

"The audience cheered and roared, a quarter of the (state) legislature came to hear him finish, and lunch-time passed unnoticed in the convention hotel."

The Teamster president said: "I came here to Lansing from Washington to see if you are asleep or dead."

Then he warned the Michigan building tradesmen that AFL-CIO leadership is asleep again as it was when Congress passed the Landrum-Griffin Act, and that proposals such as McClellan's anti-trust law for transportation unions would cripple building tradesmen as well.

The National AFL-CIO Building Trades Legislative Conference, here-

tofore an annual affair, has been called off this year.

Of the anti-trust bill introduced by Rep. Martin (R.-Nebr.) Hoffa said:

"It would limit union bargaining to one county, one employer; it would call for a hundred contracts and a hundred business agents; it would make industry-wide bargaining illegal;

it would prevent picketing, make a strike impossible."

Hoffa renewed his challenge to any senator, "any public official to debate me on these three bills (McClellan's, Martin's, Goldwater's) and I'll pay for the TV time." There have been no takers to the challenge.



Following his address to the Michigan Building Trades Council last month, Teamster President Hoffa was enthusiastically congratulated by delegates for his timely warning on the dangers of anti-labor proposals introduced into the present Congress.

General Organizer E. D. Woodard Is Dead

Teamsters last month mourned the death of Edward D. 'Bud' Woodard, 50, Teamster general organizer who died in a San Francisco hotel room as he prepared for a luncheon meeting.

The veteran Teamster was coordinator of the Western Master Freight Division, a position in which he had served for the past two years.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa called Woodard's death a "stunning loss to the Western Freight Division and to the Teamster movement."

Woodard began as a Teamster more than 20 years ago as a truck driver in Utah. Prior to that he had owned and edited small weekly newspapers



E. D. Woodard

in Colorado mountain towns. Active in union affairs from the beginning, Woodard moved to Denver and became secretary-treasurer of Teamster Line Drivers Local 961 in 1946.

He was appointed general organizer by the International Union in 1956 and was assigned duties in the Rocky Mountain States.

In 1961, he took an active part in the exploratory meetings and the drafting of contract proposals for renewal of the Western Master Freight Agreement. This led to his appointment as coordinator of the existing contract.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son, all living in Denver.

N. Y. Brewery Workers Complete Merger to Meet Industry Changes

Teamster brewery workers in New York City begin a new chapter in their history of unionism as 7 locals merged into a pair of new local unions designated as No. 3 (production) and No. 46 (delivery) effective March 1, 1963.

General President James R. Hoffa congratulated the membership of the 7 local unions and the Joint Board of Brewery Workers for making the change which he hoped "may set the basis for unity and cooperation in the years to come for the best interests of all New York brewery workers."

The merger was approved by the International general executive board at its last regular meeting in January. In creating charters for Teamster Local Unions 3 and 46, the charters for 1, 8, 124, 323, 1059, 1096, and 1345 were terminated effective March 1, 1963.

New officers include John Hoh, president of Local 3, and Al Dunne, president of Local 46. As the merger took effect, they were busy establishing a new hiring hall, setting up a new records system, and making other technical and legal changes to meet contract and statute requirements.

For the 7 locals involved in the merger, the move marks a new stage in the history of the organizations going as far back in some cases as the 1880's when they made great contributions to building the American labor movement.

Several of the locals were a part of the early Knights of Labor, helped found the American Federation of Labor, joined the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and generally participated in the struggles which have raised the standards of American workers to a high level.

Need for the merger was made clear by the tremendous change in the brewing industry. New problems required new methods and new forms of organization to protect and advance the interests of the membership.

The merger occurred at a time when brewery workers everywhere are confronted with serious problems affecting their jobs and income. Automation, shutdowns, and consolidations have wreaked havoc in the industry.

Most compelling are employment and production figures in the brewing industry. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, there were 63,668 workers in the brewing industry in 1948. The number dwindled to 46,222 at the end of 1961. Production, meanwhile, increased from 646 barrels per worker in 1948 to 1,004 barrels per worker in 1961.

Industry observers predict that in the next 5 years the top 10 brewing companies will account for at least 75 per cent of the nation's total beer sales. Their share was 55 per cent for 1962.

Stop This Persecution

The following poem was written by Fred Cleghorn, Jr., over-the-road driver and member of Teamster Local 144, Terre Haute, Indiana. Cleghorn's father and two brothers are also members of Local 144.

*Bobby's after Jimmy,
And we all wonder why.
With agents of the Treasury,
And all the F.B.I.
They've looked at all the records,
And maybe tapped the phone,
Although they have found nothing,
They won't leave Jim alone.
But Bobby is persistent,
I guess he's not a sport,*

*Each time we pick the paper up,
He's got Jim back in court.
I think he has gone far enough,
And maybe far beyond,
To put on all that pressure,
To stop the Teamster's Bond.
I think each Teamster Member,
Should make this resolution,
To write or wire the President,
To stop this persecution.*



Teamster General President James R. Hoffa testifies at a hearing called by the Secretary of Labor concerning bonding for fund officers of health and welfare and pension plans. Hoffa spoke out against raising bonding provisions above the current \$500,000 maximum, stating that there has been no instance of dishonesty and that increased premiums for bonding would be taken from members' benefits to line the profit pockets of insurance companies.

IBT Challenges Wirtz's Hearings on Bonding Hike

TEAMSTER President James R. Hoffa registered a strong protest last month against implied action by the Secretary of Labor to raise the \$500,000 maximum bonding requirement for trustees, officers and administrators of health, welfare, and pension funds.

Hoffa testified at a Labor Department hearing, a hearing predicated on the Secretary of Labor's discretionary power, under the Welfare and Pension Fund Disclosure Act, to raise bonding terms.

The Teamster president testified, first of all, that "literally millions of dollars in increased premiums to bonding companies would be taken out of the health, welfare and pension benefits of American working men and women if bonding were increased."

Secondly, Hoffa was highly critical of the Secretary of Labor's hearing, stating that the Disclosure Act had been passed only shortly over a year ago. He told the hearing that he had checked personally and found no charges of malfeasance leveled against any of the Teamster fund officials.

"We in the Teamsters Union are even more interested than any public official that the funds which are set aside for our membership through

collective bargaining be adequately protected. Since the date of inception of these funds for the benefit of the membership, there has not been one single instance or even charge of defalcation, conversion or any other form of dishonesty," Hoffa told the hearing.

Teamsters Win Dairy Employees

The Teamsters Union has won an election among 42 employees of Beatrice Foods at Middletown of Lebanon, Ohio, in a battle for bargaining rights with James Luken, a disgruntled and former Teamster official who withdrew his group from the International Brotherhood in 1961.

The vote was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

A similar election was conducted among the employees last year and the Teamsters Union won then.

Teamsters Lead in Wage Gains

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just released the results of the annual survey of union wage scales for local motor truck drivers. As of July 1, 1962, the average union hourly scale for drivers was \$2.89. This represents an increase of 11 cents an hour during the year ending July 1, 1962.

Raises of 15 cents per hour or more affected about one-fifth of the workers.

According to the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., a private reporting service, median wage settlements in the trucking and warehousing industry for 1962 was 16 cents an hour.

For all industries studies, the median settlement reported by the bureau of labor statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor was between seven and eight cents an hour in 1962.

Vern Melton To Oversee Freight Division

Vern Milton, a Teamster official with years of experience in freight hauling and contract negotiations, has been appointed coordinator of the Western Master Freight Division to succeed the late E. D. (Bud) Woodard. Milton has been appointed general organizer by President Hoffa.

The selection was made by the Freight Division's Policy Committee and establishes Milton as administrative officer in the San Francisco headquarters. Milton also serves as a vice-president on the Western Conference's Policy Committee, a post to which he first was elected in 1957. He is a member of Local 741 in Seattle and served as secretary-treasurer of that body from 1955 until 1961.

Milton took an active role in lengthy discussions which led to the first western master freight contract ever negotiated in 1958. He, along with the man he succeeds, and IBT General Organizer Clyde Crosby carried out preparatory work for the contract renewal in 1961.

• Election Victory

Teamster Local 505 of Huntington, W.Va., won the right to represent 188 production and maintenance employees of the Carlyle Tile Co., of Ironton, Ohio, in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

The vote was 89 to 75. The workers formerly had been represented by the United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America AFL-CIO for a number of years.

General President James R. Hoffa was credited by Local 505 President H. P. Dillon, Jr., and Secretary-Treasurer Granville Camp with pushing the campaign over the top.

Hoffa addressed the Carlyle workers 3 days before the balloting and received an enthusiastic response.

The losing AFL-CIO local union conducted a campaign consisting mainly of efforts to belittle the Teamsters Union, its contracts, and its service.

Frank Rebhan Feted For Service



General President James R. Hoffa participated in a testimonial dinner at Charleston, W. Va., for Frank A. Rebhan (center), retiring as secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 175 after 25 years in office. Also taking part was Eugene Carter (right), president of Local 175. Said Hoffa of Rebhan: "In all the years I've known him, he never backed down. If he gave his word, he was never found wanting." More than \$1,000 was raised for a parting gift to Rebhan to buy a fishing boat or something; instead, Rebhan asked them to donate it to charity.

Detroit Mayor Names Holmes



One of the really big jobs in Detroit is making policy for the operation of Cobo Hall, Convention Arena, Veterans' Memorial Building and the Ford Auditorium. It falls upon the Detroit Civic Center Commission to perform this civic duty, and Mayor Cavanagh recently appointed Teamster Local 337 President Robert Holmes to the Commission. The mayor said Holmes' familiarity with the operation of the Cobo-Hall-Convention Arena complex would be priceless in helping to give the strong leadership the commission must have. Holmes (right) is shown receiving the appointment from the mayor.

• Wettstein Dies

Fred Wettstein, veteran Teamster official who retired last year after 47 years' service with San Francisco Local 226 and Joint Council 7, died early last month.

Wettstein joined the Teamsters in 1914—the same year the Merchants and Manufacturers Association began a move to rid San Francisco of organized labor—and proved a fearless fighter for the rights of the working man.

His contributions to the labor movement are countless and his popularity was demonstrated upon his retirement, when hundreds of Bay Area Teamster officials, representatives of management and other labor organizations and civic leaders honored him with a testimonial dinner.

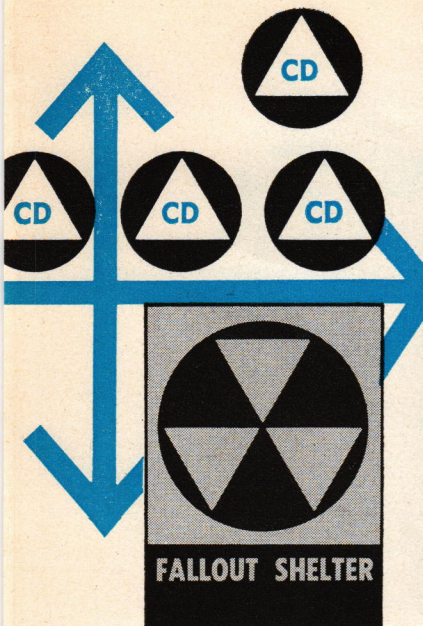
Wettstein is survived by his wife and three sons.

Upon his retirement, Wettstein was secretary-treasurer of Local 226 and secretary of Joint Council 7.

Strikes at Low Ebb

"Time lost from strikes in 1962 represented only one-seventh of one per cent of total man-hours worked, a loss that was less than any other year since the end of World War II."

—Secretary of Labor Wirtz



MEMBERS OF Teamster Local 728 unload civil defense supplies at the Merchandise Mart in Atlanta. The CD food and medical equipment will be stored at Merchandise Mart until it is re-distributed to key points in the city for use in case of attack. All the Teamsters volunteered, as a part of the DRIVE community action program in Atlanta.

Atlanta Teamsters Spearhead "Operation Cracker Barrel," Civil Defense Supply Move



Operation "Cracker Barrel" is a civil defense program of survival in Atlanta, Georgia, a full-scale program for stocking public fallout shelters with survival supplies, and Teamster Local 728 is providing the where-withal.

Faced with the prospect of transferring 346 tons of supplies from the Atlanta General Depot to 69 different building locations in the Atlanta area, the Atlanta Metropolitan Area Civil Defense found a willing and helping hand in the drivers of Local 728.

The survival supplies shipment, first of several from the federal office of Civil Defense, represents only a small

portion of the supplies to be delivered. It consists of 33,000 cartons and containers and requires about 81,000 cubic feet of hauling and storage space.

Since money, personnel and trucks are not available to Civil Defense, the entire operation will be handled by driver members of Local 728, with trucks supplied by the Atlanta Motor Freight Association. Personnel to assist in the unloading will be provided by the Atlanta Building and Construction Trades Council.

General William R. Woodward, Director of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area Civil Defense, has pointed out

that these contributions will save tax payers of Atlanta and Fulton County thousands of dollars in transportation and handling expense for this initial shipment.

Altogether, "Operation - Cracker Barrel" will be in operation for approximately 10 days, during which at least 38 trailer-loads of survival supplies will be delivered to shelter areas to provision 74,000 shelter spaces. Seven trailer-loads will go to the Atlanta Merchandise Mart to stock 16,000 shelter spaces.

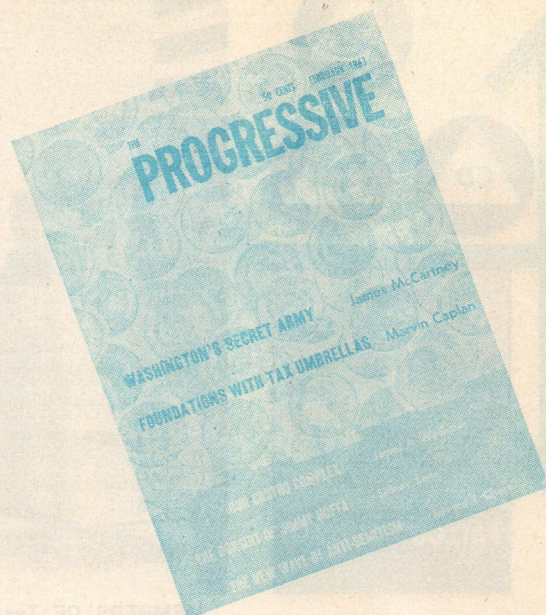
It's another example of Teamsters donating their time in their communities to make them a better place to live for everybody.

LOCAL 728 Business Agents receive instructions on their motor convoy route through Atlanta, from the Atlanta General Depot, where the Civil Defense stores were received. Pictured from left to right are Joe A. Vaske, C. P. Cook, Brig. General William R. Woodward, Atlanta CD Director, Thomas Ralph Moon and William T. Waters.



The Pursuit of Hoffa

By Sidney Lens



(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the February, 1963, issue of The Progressive, and is reprinted here with the permission of the editors of The Progressive.)

A HUNG jury in a Nashville, Tennessee, Federal court which refused to convict James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters' Union, of taking a roundabout payoff from a trucking firm recently gave Hoffa still another victory in his running battle with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and the U.S. Department of Justice. A review of the record of that battle raises some troublesome questions:

Has the campaign against Hoffa become a vendetta, a deliberate harassment designed to "get" the *man*, rather than to enforce the *law*? Is the government, and more specifically Attorney General Kennedy, trying to put Hoffa in jail, regardless of method, because he is James Hoffa and the head of the most powerful union in the country, or does it have solid ground for its investigations and prosecutions? Does the Department of Justice have a double set of standards—one relating to Hoffa and similarly stigmatized

men, and another for those regarded as "respectable," or is justice being administered impartially?

This is the fourth time the Federal government has attempted to pin some legal transgression on Hoffa. Each time the effort has failed. The McClellan Committee hearings, beginning in 1957, left Hoffa bruised but not beaten. Neither the charge that he attempted to bribe a Senate investigator nor the one that he tapped telephone wires of subordinates in his own union office could be sustained in court. The Teamster leader was acquitted in both cases. In the most recent trial, known as the Test Fleet case, the government failed to convince the jury that Hoffa was guilty of a crime.

But the Kennedy-Hoffa imbroglio is far from finished. The next chapter is expected to be the so-called Sun Valley trial in Florida. Here Hoffa is accused of misusing, for his personal benefit, a half million dollars of Teamster money intended to develop a model city for retired persons.

When the Teamster leader was acquitted in the previous court cases, it seemed as if the government might run out of material on which to base further charges. But the Attorney General has expressed a determination to pin something on Hoffa, sooner or later. It was common knowledge in Washington that young Robert Kennedy was dissatisfied with the efforts of Eisenhower's Attorney General,

William P. Rogers, to topple Hoffa; for his part, Rogers felt Kennedy's interrogations before the McClellan Committee were so inept that they precluded effective court action. Senator John F. Kennedy alluded to this dissatisfaction during the 1960 Presidential campaign when he said at Springfield, Illinois: "I want to make it very clear that I don't believe the Department of Justice [under President Eisenhower] has carried out the laws in the case of Mr. Hoffa with vigor."

Since January, 1961, however, Robert Kennedy himself has been in the Attorney General's seat, and he brought with him into the Justice Department a number of assistants with experience in the investigation of Teamster affairs.

Both the Test Fleet and Sun Valley cases are barometers of Robert Kennedy's tenacity. The Sun Valley indictment, first returned in December, 1960, was dismissed seven months later by Judge Joseph P. Lieb on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the grand jury. Kennedy has re-instituted the proceedings, carefully avoiding further technical pitfalls. The Test Fleet case was first brought to light by Congressman Clare Hoffman's investigation in 1953, and reviewed during the McClellan hearings in 1958, but President Eisenhower's Attorneys General declined to prosecute.

In his pursuit of new material on which to base a prosecution, Robert

SIDNEY LENS, Chicago labor leader and writer, attracted attention more than a decade ago with his critical survey of the labor movement, "Left, Right and Center." His other books are "The Crisis of American Labor," "A World in Revolution," and "The Counterfeit Revolution." Mr. Lens' articles have appeared in Harper's, The Yale Review, The Commonwealth, Harvard Business Review, and Fellowship.

Kennedy has fanned out in several directions. One is a thorough investigation into the Teamsters' \$180 million Central States, Southeast, and Southwest Areas Pension Fund. Hundreds of businessmen across the nation are being interviewed and some are being summoned before a score of grand juries to explain the terms under which they secured loans from this fund. According to Hoffa, "They ask each one five questions. 'Do you know Hoffa? Have you had any business with him or his fund? Did you give him any money? Did you give him any money through a third party? Has he threatened you?'"

Another facet of Kennedy's offensives is his campaign against Hoffa's subordinates. No one has kept a score card on the number of indictments against lesser Teamster officials, but the consensus is that about thirty are now pending and more are awaited daily. According to a *Wall Street Journal* estimate some months ago there were then fourteen juries at work on Teamster affairs around the country and more in the offing. Hoffa recently claimed there are now at least thirty-two.

The roster of indictments includes a charge of evasion of \$1,197 in income tax by a local Teamster official in Detroit, acceptance by a Chicago Teamster of a \$9,600 payoff by an employer, another indictment involving \$7,584 in payoffs, and similar accusations. If these charges are true, they constitute serious crimes and should be prosecuted to protect the interests of the union membership and the public.

There are a few footnotes that must be added to this record, however. One is that this is the same kind of charge that has been leveled—and often proved—against union officials in decentralized industries ever since the turn of the century. Those industries with thousands of small employers, such as dry cleaning, laundry, construction, hotel, restaurant, and many others, have been prey to rackets throughout the years. None of these rackets is excusable, but they began before Hoffa was born; they have existed in many industries other than trucking; and they are not one-sided affairs in which the employer is a harassed "good guy" and the unionist a terrorizing "bad guy." To create the impression that Hoffa has created a new kind of racketeering is a distortion of history. The old ones are bad enough.

Furthermore, if the Justice Department were somewhat less emotional about Hoffa, it would acknowledge that Hoffa's centralizing of the process of collective bargaining in the trucking industry has effectively put a stop to certain types of racketeering. The Teamsters' Union now signs multi-state contracts in trucking and Hoffa hopes soon to sign a nationwide agreement. Thus an individual employer cannot make a special deal with an official in some local union.

A second footnote to the Kennedy indictments is that many of the charges seem so trivial they would almost certainly not be pressed against anyone except the Teamsters. One, for instance involves solicitation of employers to buy tickets to a Teamster dinner. Another charges a Teamster with perjury because he denied asking his boss to buy a \$100 ticket. Still another indictment accuses a Teamster official of making a long distance telephone call to a woman, and of putting his wife's air travel fare on his union credit card.

A third footnote is that in almost no instances are the employers also indicted along with the union officials it is charged they paid off. In the Test Fleet case, involving Hoffa himself, *The New York Times* asked critically why the trucking firm officials were not prosecuted as well. "If there were illegal payments," *The Times* stated, "the illegality was as much on the part of those who made them as those who received them." The Justice Department is charged with equal enforcement of the law. If a Teamster official is prosecuted for taking a bribe, so should the employer who gave it and benefited from it.

A fourth footnote carries the gravest implication of all, a threat to one of labor's most basic rights, the right to strike. It concerns the indictments against twenty striking employees of the Bowman Transportation Company in Gadsden, Alabama, the South's largest non-union trucking firm. These men are charged with violating the Hobbs Act against racketeering, because they allegedly entered into a conspiracy to "extort" a labor contract with higher wages and better working conditions. The union had won an election covering some 300 drivers, but the company, instead of concluding an agreement with the union, hired a number of strikebreakers, some of

whom, it is charged by Hoffa, were armed. Violence flared on both sides, and Teamster rank-and-file members were arrested. On being released from jail they were handed indictments charging them with "conspiracy" to "extort" a union contract.

Should this charge stick, few unions would be free from prosecution. This is similar in substance to the kind of conspiracy charges—dating back to the historic Philadelphia cordwainers' (shoemakers') strike and subsequent trial of 1806—that labor has had to resist for a century and a half.

None of these "footnotes" to the Justice Department's indictments is intended in any way to extenuate crime in the labor movement generally or the Teamsters specifically, but rather to place these events in a rational perspective. They compel the conclusion that however one may feel about the man, the entire campaign of the Justice Department to "get Hoffa" has the curious goal of removing him from his union post rather than being designed primarily to maintain law and order.

The Wall Street Journal of June 11, 1962, carried a headline, "GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO OUST HOFFA BY '64." The subhead stated: "WAR ON TEAMSTER BOSS TO STRESS SUSPECTED USE OF PENSION FUNDS AND HARASSMENT OF HIS ASSOCIATES." The same newspaper, on October 20, 1959, carried a similar headline: "ANTI-HOFFA STRATEGY. U.S. TRIES TO TOPPLE HIM BY REMOVING KEY TEAMSTER SUPPORTERS. GRAND JURY PROBES OF AIDES ARE STEPPED UP; MONITORS, NEW LAW EXERT PRESSURES. WILL HIS FOES GET ELECTED?"

The lead in the 1959 story said: "The government quietly is stepping up its efforts to topple Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa." The 1962 lead stated: "Though their best-laid plans have gone awry in the past, government investigators are confident they've devised a strategy grand enough in concept to insure the ouster of James R. Hoffa as Teamster president—not this year, but maybe next, or the year after." If *The Journal's* estimate is accurate, it reveals a strange objective for a Federal Administration. To convict a man of the commission of a crime, if it can be proved, is a legitimate goal. But to harass him and his associates in order to deprive him of his union position is hardly the proper

business of the Justice Department as the law-enforcement arm of the national government.

The "get Hoffa" theme is neither a publicity man's invention nor idle speculation by *The Wall Street Journal*. During the Kennedy-Nixon television debates in the 1960 Presidential campaign, candidate John F. Kennedy said: "I'm not satisfied when I see men like Jimmy Hoffa in charge of the largest union in the United States still free." Asked by a reporter why he made this statement, Senator Kennedy replied: "Because I think Mr. Hoffa has breached national law, state law. I don't think the prosecutions have been handled against him very satisfactorily."

On another occasion the future President said: "In my judgment, an effective Attorney General with the present laws we now have on the books can remove Mr. Hoffa from office. And I assure you that both my brother and myself have a very deep conviction on the subject of Mr. Hoffa." This "get Hoffa" attitude betrays an emotional involvement on the part of the Kennedy brothers that would seem to conflict with their responsibility for equal enforcement of the law. It is an attitude that has given rise to the use of tactics and techniques of legal investigation and prosecution that carry a serious threat to our constitutional liberties.

The Teamsters' trouble began soon after the AFL and CIO were merged in December, 1955. Dave Beck, then the president of the union, objected to the merger. Perhaps the investigation of the Teamsters by the McClellan Committee would not have taken place at all except for this fact. The AFL-CIO leadership never once objected to the methods used by the Committee against Beck or Hoffa, and it is reported that some AFL-CIO unionists regularly supplied material to Senator McClellan and Robert Kennedy.

In any case, the record is clear that the Committee carefully chose both its victims and its facts. For example, Hoffa was charged with having rigged the elections of delegates to the 1957 convention which elected him president. Robert Kennedy claims in his book, *The Enemy Within*, that only 4.8 per cent of the delegates had "any clearly legal right to be at the convention and to vote." Much of this charge is based on technicalities, such as the

time set for the election, but much of it may very well be true. Yet there is one union in the AFL-CIO which did not hold an election for almost three decades, and probably would not have held one yet if it were not for the Landrum-Griffin bill. This union was never called by the McClellan Committee to explain.

One of the results of the McClellan hearings was that thirteen members of the Teamsters' Union protested Hoffa's election, and eventually Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts appointed a board of three monitors to supervise union affairs and prepare for another election. This was a compromise Hoffa agreed to, but it turned out to be a useless legal gesture. Seventeen times Hoffa's attorney, Edward Bennett Williams, a distinguished civil libertarian, appealed a monitor and court decision; in fifteen instances he was upheld. When the monitorship was finally dissolved, after costing more than a million dollars, Hoffa was elected president again—legally and unchallenged—with only token opposition.

From a trade union point of view, Hoffa is open to serious criticism for a lack of broader social vision, a lack he shares with many of his enemies in the union movement. His dealings in the Test Fleet case are open to serious question on moral grounds, even though he was not found legally guilty. Some of his friends and associates are unsavory. But there are some points to be made in Hoffa's defense:

¶ Hoffa has negotiated far better union contracts than any of his major rivals in the union movement.

¶ Despite widespread impressions to the contrary, the fact persists that the majority of Teamster unions—especially those which deal with big employers—have not been tainted with scandal.

Of the 150 Teamster officials against whom Robert Kennedy claims there is "derogatory information" in his files, the majority are either no longer with the union or are in reality rank-and-file members, some of whom merely drive a truck. In a breakdown prepared last year by *The Teamster*, official publication of Hoffa's union—obviously pro-Hoffa but never successfully challenged—sixteen of the "accused" were listed as never having belonged to the union, nine were men "required by union shop agreement" to belong to a Teamster local but were not officers, thirty-five were "former officers or employees but no longer as-

sociated with the Teamsters in any capacity," seven were officers or employees who have been arrested but never convicted of any crime, twenty-six were men who were convicted before they became officials in the Teamsters' Union. Fourteen were convicted while holding office, but even of these, some were guilty only of such minor offenses as disorderly conduct on picket lines or traffic violations. Even with considerable allowance for exaggeration or bias, this review presents a picture far different from the widely accepted image of a union with one and a half million members "ridden through and through" with hoodlums.

No balance estimate would place James R. Hoffa among the angels. But neither do the facts prove him to be the kind of devil portrayed by the press and some AFL-CIO leaders. In contrast, in the top AFL-CIO leadership are some men with demonstrably worse records—one of them, Maurice Hucheson of the Carpenters' Union, is appealing a conviction—but none has been subjected to the same opprobrium.

It is this opprobrium which makes it possible for the Justice Department to conduct a campaign against Hoffa in which almost "anything goes." In 1957 Hoffa was tried on the charge of wiretapping the telephones of his subordinates in the Teamster office in Detroit. The first trial ended in a hung jury; in the second trial, in 1958, he was acquitted. Even if he had been guilty this was a singular charge to be made by a Justice Department which admits it is using wiretaps itself, and by a government which is wiretapping hundreds of its own offices. A Government Operations Committee of the House of Representatives has reported that the Administration is "monitoring" 4,790 of its own wires. The Justice Department concedes that it maintains some eighty wiretaps of private citizens.

Another charge against Hoffa was that he attempted to bribe a McClellan Committee investigator, Cye Cheasty, to give him information. Again Hoffa was acquitted. A third accusation involved the instance last year when Sam Baron, a top Teamster organizer for nine years, accused Hoffa of slugging him. This case was dropped when the prosecutor in Washington, D. C., was unable to find witnesses who would corroborate Baron's charges.

If the methods used by Congressional committees and the Justice Depart-

ment in the campaign to "get Hoffa" were to be extended universally, the American system of dispensing legal justice would be destroyed. It is not Hoffa, then, that is the issue, but the threat to the very roots of our judicial traditions. It is not the man that concerns us here, but the methods. Does the Justice Department have the right to go fishing into every area of a person's activities, *looking* for possible crime? Or should the Department investigate only *specific* charges where it has reasonable assurance that a crime has been committed? The government has a right to subpoena a particular businessman if it has reasonable grounds to believe that he made a payoff to Hoffa to get a loan from the Teamster Pension Fund. But it has no right to subpoena a hundred businessmen, or even to send FBI agents to interrogate them, just on the chance that one of them did make such a payoff. Yet, the Justice Department is following the latter course, hitting out in all directions in the hope that something will be uncovered which can be used to "get Hoffa."



Edward Bennett Williams, Hoffa's attorney, gave this account of the long campaign against the Teamsters' president. For four years the McClellan Committee held hearings—20,000 pages of testimony, filling fifty-nine volumes. "The victims were accused often by rumor and hearsay. If they admitted the accusation, they faced conviction. If they denied it, they faced perjury. And if they stood silent, they faced contempt." When all the accusations had been thoroughly sifted, Williams said, six of them became indictments against top Teamsters, and in each of the six cases there was an acquittal. On February 5, 1959, he recorded, Hoffa had been served with a subpoena ordering him to deliver "all books and records . . . for the period from January 1, 1945, until the present time. . . ." If Hoffa had complied with this request it would have taken one hundred freight cars to deliver the documents and would have cost, according to Williams, one million dollars. Fortunately the request was modified, but the incident demonstrated the "fishing expedition" nature of the investigation.

In 1961 Federal Judge Fred W. Kaess of Detroit ruled that the Labor Department could not subpoena the books of Locals 299 and 614 merely

to see if they were accurate. Although he was overruled in the higher courts, the danger Judge Kaess cited of government indulging "itself with the luxury of a personal vendetta" cannot be dismissed lightly. "The subpoenas by themselves," said the judge, "are so broad that they constitute a complete seizure unrelated to any recorded purposeful investigation. . . . The Department of Labor has refused to show, or has been unable to show, any basis for this investigation." There are a number of instances where one agency of government has subpoenaed the Teamsters' books only to have a second agency issue another subpoena. Each time, the union must photostat what it turns over to the government. It has difficulty keeping track of its own documents. "If any paper is lost," observed Hoffa, "we are in trouble."

On at least three occasions, according to Hoffa, Federal officials have urged Teamster employees to turn state's evidence. One employee at the Washington headquarters was allegedly told: "We've checked you out. You're clean. But you know all the facts about the operation. Give us the dope so we can put Hoffa in jail." A Southern Teamster—again according to Hoffa—was advised: "We're going to indict your boss. You're going to be investigated too. But if you cooperate with us, you won't be indicted." One man was picked up in Nashville and told that the government knew Hoffa had given him \$2,500 to get a Teamster out of jail. Presumably he was to use these funds for bribery, at Hoffa's direction.

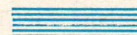


Hoffa insists that he and other Teamster officials are being followed, that their wires are tapped, that the government has on at least one occasion—in Orlando, Florida—planted a listening device in a hotel room where four union lawyers were planning a court defense. Sid Zagri, Teamster lobbyist, claims he found a wiretap inside his telephone, and that his mail and that of other union officials is being watched. On another occasion, Zagri reported, he received a letter addressed to his home, but delivered to the union office. "How could this have happened," he asked, "if they weren't putting our mail aside for a check?"

Hoffa has expressed the belief that a considerable share of the evidence against him in the Sun Valley case was

secured through wiretapping. His lawyers subpoenaed Senator McClellan and members of his staff to bring in all records and recordings they might have. The Senate passed a resolution that McClellan need not testify—and that is where the matter stands. An employee of the McClellan Committee was put on the stand in Orlando, Florida, and asked whether he had conducted any wiretapping relative to Hoffa's case. He refused to answer, claiming the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

Teamster officials claim that they have had briefcases stolen from their hotel rooms; that fifty FBI agents descended on a recent hotel meeting of their board of directors in the role of busboys, bellhops, and the like; that wiretap recordings were played back to a witness in the Test Fleet case in an attempt to induce him to testify against Hoffa; that a conversation between a Teamster employee and a Senator was monitored and the information divulged. They claim that a prospective employee was threatened with investigation if he took a job with the union.



The Justice Department denies these charges. It denies, first of all, that its investigations constitute a vendetta. It denies that it has tapped wires either in Teamster headquarters or in the Orlando, Florida, hotel room where the four lawyers were meeting. It denies any mail checks involving Teamster officials. But on specific questions concerning whether Hoffa or his staff are being followed, whether employees are urged to turn evidence against Hoffa, or whether businessmen who receive loans from the Pension Fund are being questioned, the answer is simply that the Justice Department is conducting a thorough investigation.

Even if there is only a modest degree of truth in Hoffa's charges, the implications for our system of justice would be grave indeed. What happens to Hoffa may be important, but it is secondary to what happens to the judicial process, which involves every American.

In the past two decades new techniques have undermined the traditional and constitutional legal process. They might be described this way: If the government cannot convict a man in court by due process of law, it can convict him in the public mind

through legislative investigation and then use his testimony as the basis for legal prosecution. The procedure is, in a sense, a massive policy of entrapment. This methodology has proved disturbingly successful. Reputations are destroyed, jobs are lost, men are snared for future legal prosecution—all without due process of law, the right of cross examination, or other constitutional safeguards.

These extra-legal techniques were first used by the House Un-American Activities Committee in its effort to "get the Communists." It is these techniques which now bedevil Hoffa and his associates. Gradually over the past decade the extra-legal procedure of the Congressional committee has shifted its emphasis from Communists to fellow-travelers, then to former Communists, then to liberals, and finally to unpopular union officials.

The McClellan Committee, for which Robert Kennedy was counsel, conducted itself with a greater degree of decorum than did the House Un-American Activities Committee or the McCarthy Committee. Its purpose however, like theirs, was not primarily the formulation of legislation, but prosecution by Congress and the newspapers. During the McClellan Committee's hearings scores of men were damned publicly without the opportunity to reply, and often through distorted evaluations of the "evidence."

In our society it has been axiomatic that it is better that ten guilty men escape than that one innocent person suffer. Hence the numerous safeguards for the accused, the insistence that a man must be proven guilty beyond a

reasonable doubt and that he must not be compelled either to prove himself innocent or testify against himself. All this is changing quietly and perniciously.

The damage the new approach of recent years has done to American traditions of social justice is cause for grave concern. Polls taken among teenagers indicate that they are sadly misinformed on the concepts of fair trial and judicial safeguards. Edward Bennett Williams cited a poll conducted by a professor at one of the nation's great universities. "To the chagrin and the amazement of the professors," Williams reported, "a majority [of the students] indicated that they did not believe in the peaceable right of assembly for all Americans. They did not believe in the right of every accused to confront his accuser and subject him to cross-examination. They did not believe in the privilege against self-incrimination, nor in the principle of double jeopardy. . ."

These attitudes reflect an infinitely greater danger to our nation than James R. Hoffa could ever possibly be. Reaffirming the fundamental guarantees of our judicial system, even if it meant that Hoffa were never prosecuted, is vital to the continuation and development of the democratic process. To say this today leaves one open to the charge of being "soft" on Hoffa. On the contrary, the real softness is displayed by those willing to subvert our judicial traditions, to sacrifice vital civil liberties principles, for the sake of "getting" one man.

Rep. Martin Side Steps Hoffa Debate

Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.), gaining infamy as a labor hater, has chickened out. He's had several chances recently to take the play away from McClellan & Co., but avoided taking the long step.

The long step would have brought him face to face in a debate with Teamsters Union General President James R. Hoffa. The subject: Anti-union legislation introduced in Congress.

The door first opened to Martin in late January when Hoffa, speaking in Michigan, challenged the Nebraskan and Sens. John McClellan (D-Ark.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to debate any or all of their proposed union-breaking measures.

Hoffa offered to take them on via nationwide television, at union expense if no other way was possible, in a bunch or individually.

The lawmakers made themselves scarce. Later, a little-known woman's program in New York City invited them to appear with Hoffa, but they all declined.

Martin, meanwhile, was making big talk to the Washington correspondent for the Omaha *World-Herald* to impress the folks back home.

The *World-Herald* obliged, publishing a story in which Martin was quoted as saying, "I don't feel union funds should be used to publicize Jimmy Hoffa over a national TV hookup." The fact that he was not a member of the union and unqualified to discuss IBT expenditures made little difference to Martin.

Another invitation came to Martin a month later. The Michigan Committee for an Open Labor Forum asked the Nebraska Congressman if he would debate Hoffa.

Martin replied to the committee in part: ". . . I wish to advise that I see no justification for appearing with Mr. Hoffa in a debate on anti-monopoly legislation in the field of labor."

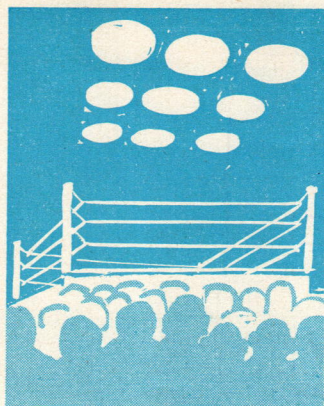
So it was that Martin had 3 chances to call attention to the merits of his plan, H.R. 333, to outlaw industry-wide bargaining—at Teamster expense, at the expense of a New York television station, and at the expense of a Michigan forum. Hoffa, of course, had been ready at all times.

Pondering the Victory



Newly chartered Teamster Petroleum Workers Local 10 has just emerged victorious in a long struggle for bargaining rights of approximately 450 drivers, warehousemen and mechanics employed by Standard Oil Company (SOHIO) at its distribution center in Cleveland. The workers selected the Teamsters over the OCAW and a newly formed independent union. Teamster Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons (seated) examines the NLRB certification for Local 10 as members of the organizing committee look on. Local 10 is currently engaged in an organizing drive among all SOHIO Standard Oil Company employees.

**Joint Council 41
backs
popular
ring program
as Community Service**



Former Heavyweight Champion James J. Braddock presents a trophy to a young fighter at an event recently sponsored by Teamster Joint Council 41.

TEAMSTER Joint Council No. 41, in Cleveland, has built a boxing program for youngsters in the Ohio area as part of its desire to aid the community in development of youth, and so sound has the program been built that it is associated with such names as Cassius Clay and former Heavyweight Champion James Braddock.

It all began in 1958 as the Council worked in cooperation with the Lake Erie AAU and the Cleveland Amateur Boxers-Trainers Association. The Council took an interest when youngsters who had won area tournaments were without funds to travel to the national tournament which that year was to be held in Toledo.

Top Trainers

When the last bell had sounded in the national meet, four fighters sponsored by Joint Council 41 boxed in the finals and two ended up national champions. The Council had winners in the 147 pound senior championship and in the 160 senior championships in Vernon Vinson and James McQueen.

Samuel Qerrico, a former professional fighter, has been acting as director of the program for the Joint Council. Trainers are among the outstanding in the country, Johnny Papke, James Aron, Clint Martin, Dominic Tamaro, and Joe Hammond.

Since the National Tournament, Joint Council 41 has staged many outstanding boxing programs, bringing many of the best amateurs in the



Future champions sponsored by Teamster Joint Council 41 are visited by former Heavyweight Champion James J. Braddock. Braddock is welcomed by Chuckie O'Brien, who represented Teamster General President Hoffa at a recent event which Hoffa could not attend.

country to box members of the Council team. One such amateur to box in a Teamster Joint Council 41 program was Cassius Clay. Clay has expressed the warm feeling he has toward the Council for the help it gives the youth of the community. Sammy Qerrico was Clay's second when he won the national amateur heavyweight crown and from which he went on to win the Olympics.

In the Council's last activity, it entered 15 boys in the Cleveland Golden Gloves Tournament. The first night, Teamster sponsored boxers won 11 of 15 bouts. On the final night, the Council was rewarded when Otha Martin won the 126 lb. championship, and Paul Bell was named champion in the 135 lb. class.

On hand to congratulate the boxers

and the Joint Council for their excellent program and showing was former heavyweight champion, James Braddock.

Teamster Joint Council 41 has continuously exhibited a burning desire to help the youth of its community and to help curb juvenile delinquency. In addition to sponsorship of its own fine program, the Council has donated boxing gloves, robes, and trunks to gyms in the Lake Erie district.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa has praised the Cleveland Joint Council program for its fine work with the youth of the area, and at a recent event which he could not attend because of a prior commitment, he sent Chuckie O'Brien, of Local 299, Detroit, as his personal representative.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

DAVID TENNANT BRYAN, President and Publisher
VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor
JOHN H. COLBURN, Managing Editor
Tuesday, January 8, 1963

The Power to Paralyze

How much longer will Congress tolerate the uncurbed power of unions to cripple the nation's industries, transportation and communications?

The big "international" unions have that power, under the law which permits them to resume a strike, after expiration of the 80-day cooling off period prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under that section of the law, 60,000 members of the Longshoremen's union are privileged to prolong the present paralysis of ports from Maine to Texas until the Atlantic freezes over.

The same privilege, to paralyze truck transportation, may be legally exercised under similar circumstances by 1,661,983 members of Hoffa's Teamsters.

Anti-trust laws prohibit industries from resorting to collusion to force acceptance of management's wage terms by employees.

But the big unions, wielding far greater power, are specifically exempted from provisions of the anti-trust laws, which restrain abuse of power by business and industry.

The unions, collectively, are in fact an economic government within the national government, and—after the 80-day cooling-off period—a law unto themselves.

No sector of our economy should be permitted to possess that much power.

But the unions' power to disrupt or destroy industries is only one of politically granted privileges too frequently abused.

Union leaders insist that their members have a "vested interest" in their jobs but—in the same breath deny non-union workers the right to work—unless they agree to join unions within 30 days after being hired.

In all too many instances the big syndicates have used strikes as a bludgeon to extort price-inflating wage boosts.

They have used picket line violence and intimidation to bar non-strikers from entering struck plants.

They use the boycott as a weapon against businesses which continue to deal in goods produced by struck industries.

They threaten reprisal at the polls against political candidates who champion the non-

union workers' right to work. They publish "black lists" of congressmen and state legislators who refuse to dance to the tune of the union fiddler.

Unions have been able to "get away with it," because members of Congress in densely populated, highly industrialized states have considered themselves representatives, not of their constituencies, but of the union minority bloc which wields the balance of power at the polls.

The 88th Congress convening tomorrow will have to answer the question at the head of this editorial—how much longer any free people can afford to leave such demonstrably vast and potentially explosive power in the hands of union's potentates? The latter consider any criticism by the rank and file as "anti-union" treason punishable by excommunication from the right-to-work conferred by a union card.

We wish to make clear, that abuses of power are not typical of all unions, nor of all union leaders—but it is equally clear that the frequency of abuses varies in direct proportion to the size of the membership—and to strategic, bottle-neck control over key sectors of the economy.

Nor do we wish to imply—as some commentators have done—that unionism is inherently wrong or immoral. Like the huge horsepower under the hood of an automobile, union power becomes lethally dangerous only when the freedom to use it is uncurbed by law.

The right to reject wage offers is inseparable from the right to unionize and to bargain collectively. The size and power of unions—now all but indispensable—has kept pace with growth of the power of corporate industry.

But while the need of government to curb corporate power has long been recognized as essential—the monopoly power of unions—which now exceeds the power of management—remains uncurbed.

Unless restricted by law, it threatens to disrupt the American economy. The very possibility of its doing so during an international crisis constitutes a threat to national security.

Crippling strikes of regional or national scope must be outlawed by congressional legislation.

Proud to Belon

Anti-Lab To Defenc

"I am a member of Local 592, Truck Drivers Helpers Union, which is part of the Teamsters International Union. I am very proud to be a member of this labor movement."

—Guy Kidd, Teamster rank-and-filer, January 11,

GUY KIDD is a Teamster.

He is a heavyset six-footer with graying, sand-colored hair. He has a quick smile that sometimes must break its way around a worn pipe clenched in his teeth during meetings of Teamsters Local 592 in Richmond, Va.

Guy Kidd is friendly.

His words are flavored with homespun witticisms mellowed by years in the Middle Appalachian Mountains. Like most mountaineers, he says what he thinks; if it is something he expects you might disagree with, he'll tack a light, challenging grin on the end of it.

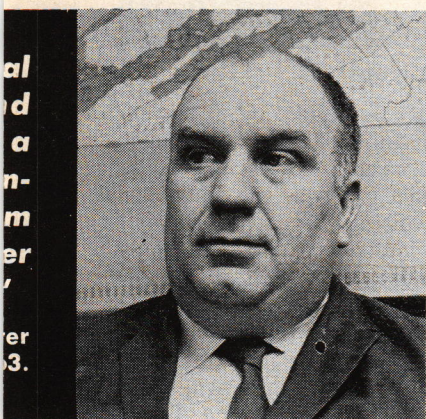
Guy Kidd is used to working hard.

The trunk of his body is heavy and strong. His arms are thick. His hands are puffy and hard. He perspires freely at his job as a checker in a Mason-Dixon Lines terminal in Richmond, Va.

Perhaps more than anything, Guy Kidd is proud and loyal.

He is loyal to his birthplace in Bland County, Virginia, where he was born nearly 40 years ago and raised in a little town named Bastian. He is not sorry he left the economically-depressed mountain area for a better living elsewhere. Yet the idea of returning for a visit is a happy one.

Editorial Spurs Teamster His Union, Labor Movement



It was the scene of younger, struggling years.

He is proud of his record in the Army combat engineers during World War II. He entered the army midway through 1943. He served in Germany and the Philippines and was honorably discharged on the last day of December in 1945.

The route Guy Kidd took in becoming a Teamster Union member is an interesting one. It is probably no more usual or unusual than that taken by thousands of other men and women who have joined the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Kidd's story began in the far western part of Virginia, a state that operates regally with fond confederate memories at one end and often illegally with less fondness toward federal 'revenoors' at the other end.

Kidd's part was the lawless section. Moonshining, for instance, has been a dominant factor in the mountain economy through the years. Yet the mountainous western part of Virginia has made an historic contribution to the state's economy also with coal mining and farming.

As a boy, Kidd worked in his father's store in Bastian. When he became older, he labored on the farm.

It was hard, honest work in a country community where people had to grub a living from the rocky soil.

Kidd went to work in a nearby hosiery mill when he finished school. He became a master knitter. That is to say, he ran a machine that performed several knitting operations in the manufacture of hosiery.

It was after his mill experience that Kidd first gained knowledge of unionism. He joined the army to help fight the war. One of his buddies was a fellow from Pennsylvania who, thanks to a union contract, had been making \$1 an hour at the same time Kidd was making 60 cents an hour hundreds of miles away at the same job as a master knitter.

This, Kidd would be happy to tell you, was most surprising. Until then, he had more or less thought everyone made the same wage at whatever job they did. It had been that way throughout the money-tight, conservative mountain area of his birthplace.

Following his army discharge, Kidd returned to Bland County. He was married and a family man and needed work. He returned to his old job as a master knitter. But it was still non-union pay.

A Depression

Kidd quit the hosiery mill a couple of years later. He became a job wanderer in his own mountains. For a while, he worked as a plumber and laughingly recalls how easy it was to fix "farm plumbing." He worked as an electrician doing simple wiring jobs.

None of his odd job pursuits—including a try at dairy farming—gave his growing family enough income. Kidd turned to mining and there was a day when he was elected president of United Mine Workers Local 132. Later, the local union dried up like everything else except moonshining when the coal industry became de-

pressed in western Virginia. There was a depression in that part of the Appalachians before the rest of the nation knew it had a "recession." Kidd struggled more than ever to care for his wife and young ones.

Into the Teamsters

It was one day while he was helping a neighbor load some farm machinery that the idea came to Kidd to leave Bland County and go to Richmond, Va., the heart of the state. Richmond was rich in history and growing both industrially and as a transportation way point.

Kidd left the hungry mountains.

A few weeks later, in May, 1961, he went to work for Mason-Dixon Lines as a part-time checker at the firm's Richmond terminal. By the end of the summer, he was a full-time employee and a member of Teamster Local Union 592.

For the first time in 25 years of hard, honest labor in an effort to provide for his family and be a credit to his community, Kidd was making a reasonable living—under a Teamster-negotiated contract. Local 592's first agreement with Mason-Dixon's Richmond terminal was negotiated in 1956, although the company has had numerous agreements with various Teamster local unions in different states for many years.

Kidd brought his wife and seven children to Richmond. They rented a house and became part of the community. The Kidd children went to school. The family bought merchandise, paid taxes, prayed, and went in debt as little as possible. The Kidds were anonymous, reliable citizens in a metropolitan area of nearly 500,000 people.

Kidd attended his Teamsters Union meetings and read **The International Teamster**. He began to take a certain amused pride in the knowledge that he was making a good living wage



A proud check . . .

under a Teamster contract in the state that spawned one of the first "right-to-work" laws. Kidd paid his union dues in gratitude and good faith.

Kidd was making nearly \$6,400 annually as a Mason-Dixon checker while only a few hundred feet away non-union checkers at a run-down plant were making the minimum wage and less.

He went to work at 1 p.m., and left the job at 9:30 p.m. five days a week. If he worked overtime, he got paid for it. He enjoyed a cost-of-living clause, health and welfare benefits, a pension plan, a good vacation clause, and other benefits worth an estimated 57 cents an hour. A City Cartage Agreement negotiated with employers by the Virginia Freight Council of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters guaranteed him these things.

He had a better job at Mason-



A better place to live . . .

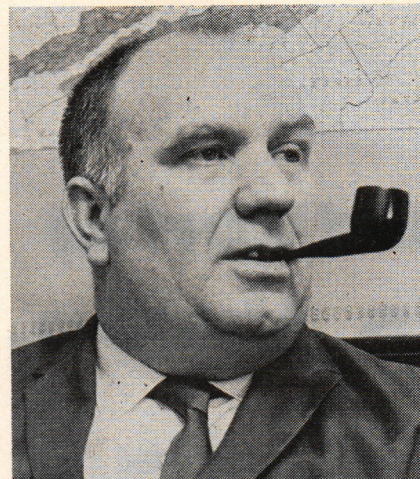
Dixon Lines than he'd ever had. The shop was clean. It was also safe; the line had won an American Trucking Assn. trophy for the best record of safety and service on the highway in 1962. Kidd was proud that he helped build the record.

His interest was not restricted to his union and job.

Desperate years in the mountains to the west, his army experience, his old UMW experience, the needs of his family, the conversation of the men he worked with, the platitudes of politicians—all these things contributed to an enlargement of Kidd's understanding of the life he and his family lived.

Like most of the citizens in Richmond, Kidd read the local newspapers. He would sit at home smoking his pipe and keep up with what was going on.

There was an editorial in the Jan. 8, 1963, edition of the Richmond



They hire scabs . . .

Times-Dispatch edited by the well-known Virginian Dabney that made Kidd, a checker at Mason-Dixon, do a double-take. It was the first local editorial voicing the sentiments of a current, infamous "union monopoly power" campaign being waged in the nation's for-hire press.

"The Power to Paralyze," was the title of the editorial. It asked the question: "How much longer will Congress tolerate the uncurbed power of unions to cripple the nation's industries, transportation, and communications?" Some 800 words later, the editorial concluded: "Crippling strikes of regional or national scope must be outlawed by congressional legislation."

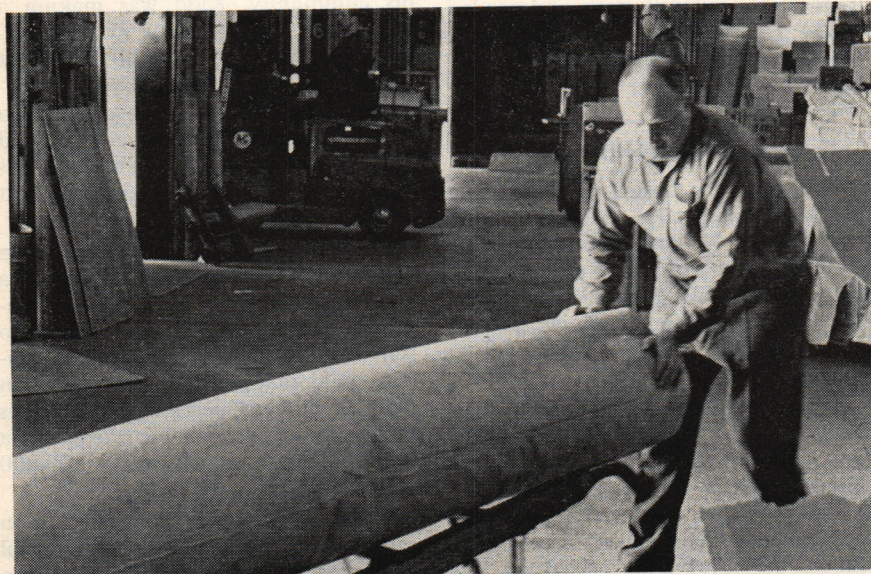
Kidd had never participated in a strike. But as a member of the Teamsters Union with 1,650 brothers in his own local and another 1,700,000 members elsewhere, he was offended by the attack on unions—everything that had been good for himself and his family.

In addition, the editorial contained one paragraph that seemed to have been inserted somewhat as an afterthought. It pointed out that "Hoffa's Teamsters" had the power to paralyze truck transportation.

Kidd sat down to write a letter of reply to the editorial. He had written a letter-to-the-editor years earlier in his old mountain community and a new school had come forth from his critical look at Local conditions.

He did not expect a new school, however, from his letter to the **Times-Dispatch**. He just wanted to voice the opinion of a man who knew the misery of hard times and had made his way to something better.

To the **Times-Dispatch** credit, it printed Kidd's letter in the newspaper's Jan. 11 issue after having



Unloading a rug, carefully placed to avoid cutting it, is a task Guy Kidd, Teamster member, handles with ease in his work as a checker in a Richmond, Va., terminal.



An attack on Jimmy Hoffa . . .

deleted what it must have thought to be an offensive paragraph on Virginia's "right-to-work" laws.

"The Power to Paralyze" won this reply from Guy Kidd, Teamster:

"I was very glad to see . . . your admission that unions do have a place in the American economy. Too many editorials seem to imply that they do not have a place in a democratic form of government.

"I am a member of Local 592, Truck Drivers and Helpers Union, which is a part of the Teamsters' International Union. I am very proud to be a member of this labor movement.

"There is scarcely a day that passes but what I see an attack on Jimmy Hoffa, or some of the other members of the union family, in the newspapers or the other means of news communications.

"I will make no attempt to defend Mr. Hoffa on legal issues as he seems quite able to do this on his own.

"It is only natural in his fight for the Teamsters that he has made many enemies in high places. When some of these mighty people raise their voices they are heard the nation over and public opinion falls right behind the mighty.

"In contrast, let some worker raise his voice in a complaint in a small terminal and see how little attention this gets in the nation's press.

"We here in this city have seen cases where the workers have agreed in National Labor Relations Board elections to join the Teamsters but the companies have refused to allow them to do so. They have forced men out on picket lines, trying to get the union of their choice to represent them.

"The companies, firm believers in freedom of choice that they are, would be only too glad to allow the



Unions have a place . . .

men to join a union if it would be the union that the company approves.

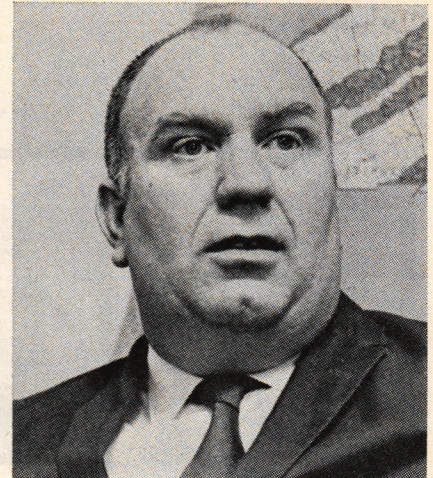
"In many cases they win by keeping men off jobs until some of the work crew returns, and then, with the help of our infamous 'right-to-work' law, they hire a bunch of scabs to replace the workers who were the firm believers in a freedom-of-choice selection.

"These workers are only asking for the same rights that I have, along with the majority of the workers in the interstate trucking industry.

"I get a proud check each week. I work hard to get this check. I am proud to go to any store in town and pay for my purchase with it.

"The businessman is proud to get it, for today I am able to say, 'Make that portion of beef a little larger,' or 'Get a better grade of clothing, we can afford it.'

"The real estate man is proud of



Motor truck money . . .

our checks, for with them we are buying nice property, building nice homes, having enough leisure time to putter around the house and keep them looking good while paying taxes and helping to make our neighborhood a better place to live.

"I am also proud to be working for a company that is fair in its dealings with us.

"I am indeed proud to cash the check that has imprinted upon it, 'This is motor truck money,' for it shows that a union and a company can get along and both of them help their communities by fulfilling their duties to each other."

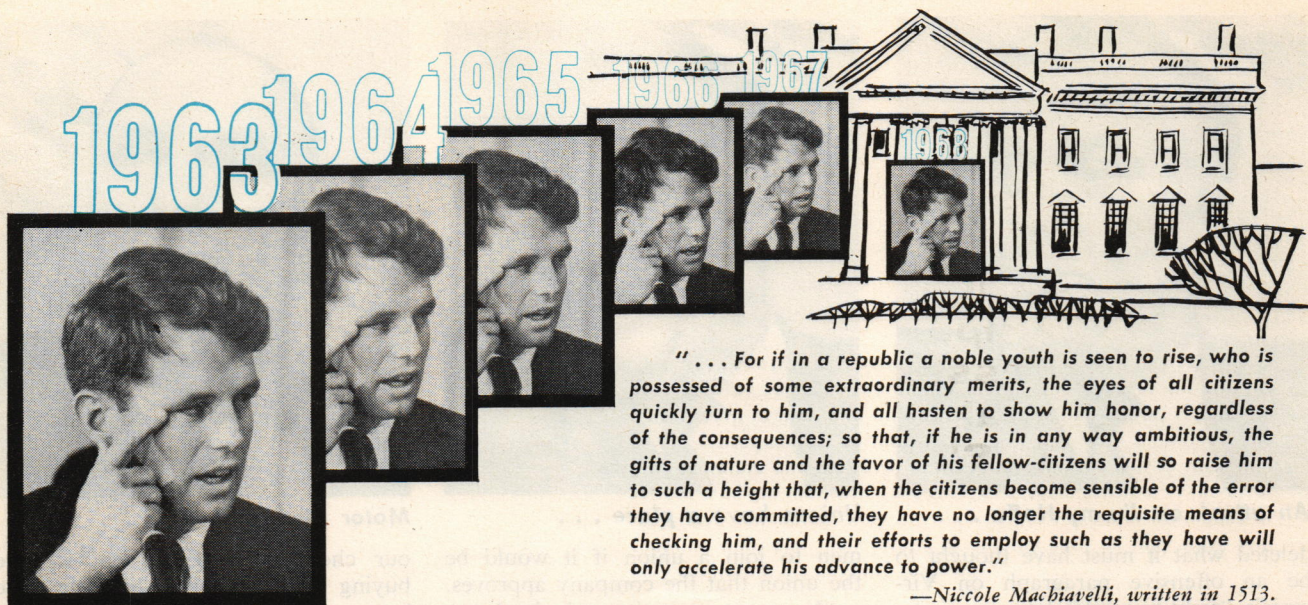
Then Guy Kidd signed his name.

He had written with conviction and a faith in the future of his union without relating the details of his own pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness through the years.

It was a proud and loyal letter.



One reason Guy Kidd smiles on the job is that he makes a good income in Virginia under a Teamster-negotiated area-wide City Cartage Agreement.



Attorney General Eyes White House

JFK Friend Declares Bobbie Would Be Dangerous Authoritarian

A noted author, playwright, critic, and politician, Gore Vidal, has found characteristics in Attorney General Bobby Kennedy which Teamsters detected long ago.

Gore Vidal, personal friend of President Kennedy, predicts that Bobby will be the Democratic candidate for president in 1968, and he also predicts that Bobby would be a "dangerously authoritarian-minded President."

Writing in the March issue of *Esquire* magazine, Vidal states that Bobby's obvious characteristics are energy, vindictiveness, and simple-mindedness about human motives which may yet bring him down.

"To Bobby, the world is white or black. Them and us. He has none of his brother's ease or charity," Vidal writes.

"There are flaws in his person hard to disguise," Vidal claims from personal observation, "For one thing, it will take a public relations genius to make him appear lovable. He is not."

Vidal points out that our most beloved Presidents have not been zealots. He maintains that JFK is perfectly suited in temperament for the job of president. "His brother is not," Vidal

declares. "He would be a dangerously authoritarian-minded President. The evidence? Last year he proposed to the Congress legislation which would have allowed the government to tap telephone wires *without a court order*, if 'national security' was involved.

"Emanuel Celler," Vidal continued, "chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has not allowed the bill to be read out of committee until that dangerously vague provision is withdrawn; otherwise it gives the government the sole right to judge what is 'national security.'"

"Bobby also proposed that anyone who did not cooperate wholly with a government investigator (no matter how late at night) could be taken into custody for 'obstructing justice.' This also has been stopped in committee.

"Bobby recently went along with the House Un-American Activities Committee attempt to railroad through an Industrial Security Act which would have made it possible for the government to forbid classified material to anyone working at a university or in an industry with a government contract. The man accused would have had no way to defend himself except attendance at a hearing

where he *could not* confront accusers, cross examine, or appeal the hearing's decision.

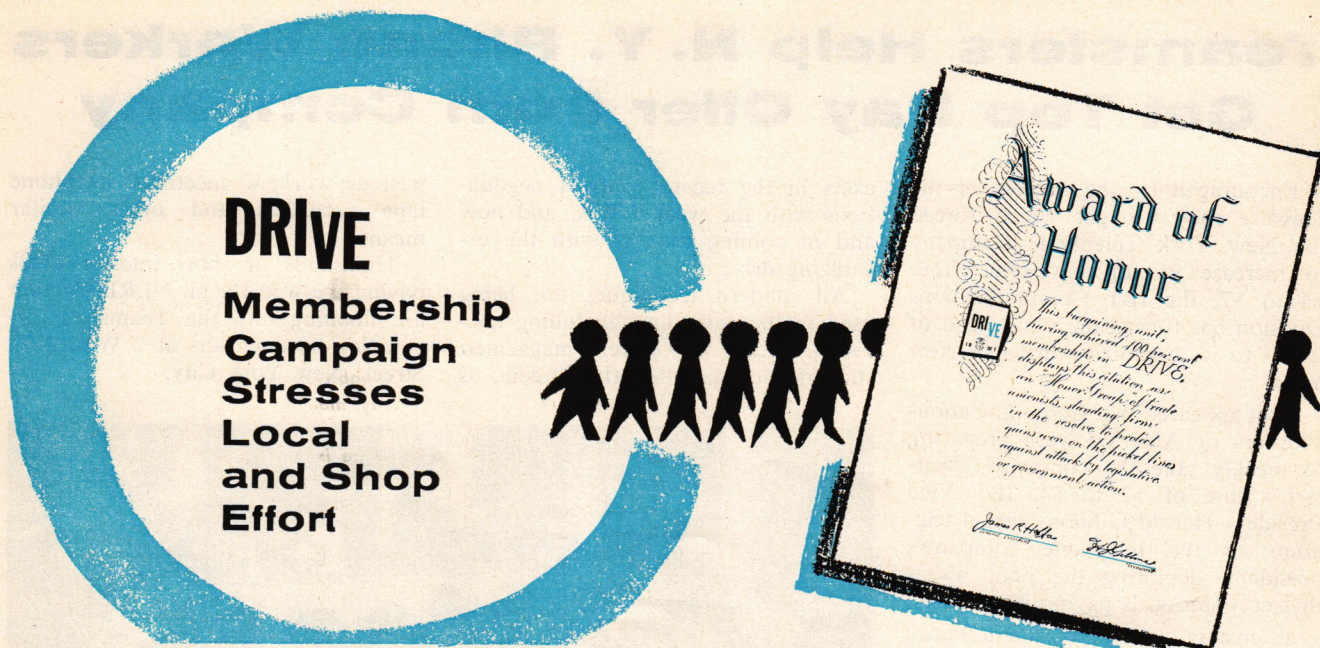
"As liberal Republican John Lindsay pointed out in his attack on the bill, for the first time the Federal government was in the position of being able to deprive of livelihood a man who was not in government employ. Five million American *civilians* would have been involved," Vidal pointed out.

This proposal was defeated in the House.

Vidal reports the words of an associate in government who said:

"It is not as if Bobby were against civil liberties. It's just that he doesn't know what they are."

Although his brother the President dismisses lightly charges that Bobby dislikes liberals and says instead Bobby dislikes only the inability of some to get things done, Vidal points out that Bobby was a legal counsel to the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, and would happily have remained on the committee if he had not run afoul of another "young-man-on-the-make, Roy Cohn." Vidal says Bobby was a close personal friend of McCarthy and is still loyal to McCarthy's memory.



National DRIVE, the Teamsters' legislative and political arm, is cooking up a major membership campaign with a strong emphasis on "local flavor."

DRIVE will also promote spirited competition among shops to achieve 100 per cent membership.

To help promote these efforts, "action aid" materials will be distributed shortly to joint councils and local unions.

There will be big four-by-five-foot membership record charts for hanging in local union halls or offices. On this, the local union can record its DRIVE membership enrollment progress.

Handsome "Award of Merit" scrolls have been produced for presentation to all shops which hit the 100 per cent DRIVE membership mark.

The massive DRIVE membership campaign will develop along lines which places responsibility for new members mainly on the DRIVE Directors, Teamster business agents and stewards. Business agents are being asked to make political action an integral part of their daily routine.

To aid the Teamster business agent in the membership campaign and in servicing the membership with the latest DRIVE and political action material, a special brief case has been developed by DRIVE.

The brief case will soon be available, with instructions on how to reorder action materials contained in the portfolio.

The current membership campaign was endorsed at a Chicago meeting of 17 full time political action directors from Joint Councils in the East, South, Central and Midwest states.

The International GEB supported

the drive at its recent meeting.

It was revealed also at the meeting that a majority of the business agents in the Teamsters Union favor Life, 24-karat and 14-karat membership. The 24-karat membership is awarded to individuals making a \$1,000 contribution to the political action work of DRIVE; the 14-karat club is made up of DRIVE members who contribute \$500 and the Life Membership is comprised of DRIVE supporters who contribute \$100.

At present there are 13 24-karat members of DRIVE; 32 14-karat members and 1,115 Life Members, many of them rank-and-file members.

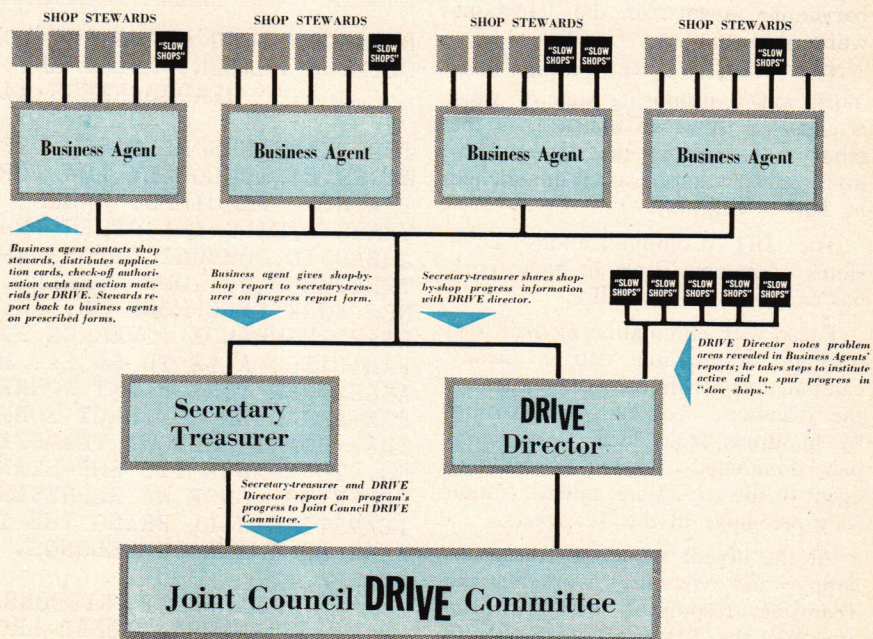
As the rolls of the membership

Shops reaching 100% DRIVE membership will receive handsome Award of Merit Certificates.

grew in all categories of DRIVE, a voluntary checkoff system for DRIVE membership dues was inaugurated. It was called to the attention of DRIVE by Political Director Otto Wendell, who has enjoyed success with the plan in Michigan.

Before such a checkoff system is inaugurated though, Executive Director Zagri warned that it should be submitted by the leadership to the International Counsel's office for approval, and should be checked by the local counsel.

Action Plan for Business Agents and Shop Stewards



Teamsters Help N. Y. Phone Workers Get Top Pay Offer from Company

Encouraged by the success of the pressure they brought which forced the New York Telephone Company to increase its top pay offer from \$4 to \$7, the IBT Communications Division has turned on a full head of steam to its organizing drive in New York.

As it appeared that Communications Workers of America were preparing to meekly take the company's "pattern" raise of \$2 to \$4, IBT Vice President Harold Gibbons sent a telegram to the telephone company's president, deploring the poor wages that corporation is paying its workers.

Teamsters General President James R. Hoffa added his weight to the drive for a better wage when he publicly denounced the "bungling" negotiations of the CWA and promised full support, both morally and financially, to the telephone workers should they be led out on strike.

Just as the company thought it was leading the CWA around by its nose again, it yielded under these pressures and granted more money. When the pressure was coming to a head and the workers had the company on the run—the CWA International again bungled bargaining by grabbing the wage offer much too soon.

The Teamsters said the wage settlement was still not enough and promised an all-out campaign in coming months which will assure it winning an NLRB election and becoming the bargaining agent for the telephone workers.

The Teamsters' success in New York was a promising sign of what is expected to be an upheaval in the labor movement in the communications industry that has been unmatched in half a century.

The IBT Communications Division's organizing drive in New York has caught on like wildfire.

Faced with elimination of their jobs through automation and a steady campaign of attrition by the company, the telephone workers were turning by hundreds from their weak, company-dominated present bargaining agent to the strong and militant union they recognize in the Teamsters.

At the urgent request of these unhappy and insecure workers, the Teamsters responded, first with the pressures the Teamsters were able to

exert in the recent contract negotiations with the weak CWA, and now and in coming months with the organizing drive.

All modern techniques are being used in the campaign, including television, radio, newspaper, magazines, stickers, buttons and other media, as

well as workers' meetings, telephone tape recorders and other similar means.

Thousands of show interest cards paving the way for an NLRB election are flooding into the Teamsters' organizing headquarters at 2 West 20th Street, New York City.



Harold J. Gibbons, executive vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and director of the IBT communication's division, shown here addressing telephone workers, sent the telegram reproduced below to the President of the N. Y. telephone company when it appeared that another substandard wage agreement was about to be signed.

CLASS OF SERVICE This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.	WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM <small>W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT</small>	SYMBOLS DL = Day Letter NL = Night Letter LT = International Letter Telegram
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The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

B MSA093 LONG PD MS NEW YORK NY 11 129R EST
CLIFTON PHALEN, PRESIDENT, NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO
HEADQUARTERS 140 WEST ST NYK

1963 FEB 11 PM 1 40

THE TEAMSTERS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT FINDS TELEPHONE WAGES RIDICULOUSLY LOW FOR THE HIGH SKILLS AND TRAINING REQUIRED. WAGES; VACATIONS AND BENEFITS LAG YEARS BEHIND ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. YOU ARE 50 YEARS AHEAD IN COMMUNICATIONS AND 25 YEARS BEHIND IN PROPER TREATMENT TO YOUR WORKERS. TEAMSTERS DEMAND THAT THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. PAY FOR HOSPITALIZATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR ALL WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. A \$2 TO \$5 PAY HIKE IS ENTIRELY UNACCEPTABLE. NEW YORK PLANT WORKERS WILL NOT ACCEPT A PRE-ARRANGED CONTRACT FORMULA. NEW YORKERS LEAD—THEY DON'T FOLLOW. TEAMSTERS WILL FORCE THE TELEPHONE CO. TO CHANGE ITS SUB-STANDARD PAY PRACTICES AND BENEFITS, ONCE WE REPRESENT THE PLANT WORKERS. THE TEAMSTERS WILL BRING THE TELEPHONE WORKER WAGE LEVEL BACK UP WHERE IT BELONGS.

HAROLD J. GIBBONS, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

JFK Throws Prestige Of White House Behind N. Y. Publishers

From the very beginning, the Kennedy Administration has pursued a course of government intervention in collective bargaining.

It has approached every major labor dispute as if it were a personal affront on the New Frontier, rather than as the machinery by which free men settle their differences in labor-management relations. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has opposed this intervention from the beginning.

What follows here is a report of more government intervention in collective bargaining—the New York newspaper strike—and the President's unprecedented resort to personalities in condemning the leader of Local 6 of the Typographical Union.

SINCE John F. Kennedy entered the presidential picture, there have been two occasions, other than strictly political skirmishes, in which he has dealt directly in personalities.

The first, and most infamous, of course, was his reference to Teamster General President James R. Hoffa during his campaign against Richard Nixon in the Kennedy-Nixon TV debates.

February 21, 1963, at his press conference, President Kennedy engaged in personalities again, this time throwing the prestige of his office against Bertram Powers, president of Local 6 of the Typographical Union.

At his conference, President Kennedy suggested arbitration to settle the long strike against New York newspapers, after first having branded Powers and his union as irresponsible.

Said the President:

"It is clear in the case of the New

York newspaper strike that the local of the International Typographical Union and its president, Bertram Powers, insofar as anyone can understand his position, are attempting to impose a settlement which could shut down several newspapers in New York and throw thousands out of work."

The President then stated:

"In my view, one solution to this prolonged strike, if no immediate progress is made, would be for the striking printers, companies and other involved unions, to submit their differences to independent determination of some kind (arbitration). I cannot see any other alternative which at present would bring about a solution to this critical labor dispute which already has had a vital affect on the economic life of this great city of New York."

Thus having branded both Powers

and his union as irresponsible, the President suggests and implies that they could obtain a fair settlement by submitting the dispute to a third party.

President Kennedy's luxury of dealing in personalities—both times labor leaders have been singled out—brought an uproar from a most unexpected quarter—Republican Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen who made the following statement to the U.S. Senate:

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am somewhat startled at the formal statement read by the President of the United States today at his press conference in which he takes sides in a labor dispute in New York City against the union involved and its leader whom he designated by name.

The labor dispute involves major New York newspapers and the typographical local headed by Ber-

tram Powers. The President has previously agreed that this dispute is not covered by Federal statutes, specifically the Taft-Hartley Act.

Now I have complete sympathy for any community which has been deprived of its channels of information through any incident. But I am nonplussed at the thought that the President of the United States would use the great prestige of his office to influence free collective bargaining by an implied denunciation of one side or the other and by the naming of the supposed culprit.

Where does such a White House policy end? In fact we might ask where does it begin.

At his February 7 press conference the President was asked:

"The New York newspaper and Cleveland strikes do not fall at the present time under the Taft-Hartley law, and the impact of the New York strike can be seen by the fact that New York's economy is off 8 percent in department store sales.

"Do you feel that there should be some sort of legislation to bring strikes of this nature which affect the economy within the Taft-Hartley law, or do you see a larger role for the Government in such strikes?"

The President replied:

"Well, it is hard to have a strike under the Taft-Hartley law or under any language. You mean, really that the Government would be involving itself in hundreds of strikes, because a good many strikes, which do not affect the national health and safety can affect local prosperity, so you would find the Government heavily involved in dozens of strikes."

I must say that I agreed with the President's statement 2 weeks ago, not this week.

The president suggests that this dispute be submitted to arbitration, yet by implication he has already placed the prestige of the White House against one of the parties to the dispute.

Nearly a year ago I joined with several of my colleagues in protesting the action of the White House in the steel price controversy. I thought it was a questionable act then and I still think so. I think the statement of the President today in the New York newspaper dispute is in the same category.

I do not think the Founding Fathers or the Constitution intended for the Office of the President to be employed in this fashion. I do not think the American people today want the Office of the President to be used in this fashion.

The powers of the executive branch are already enormous. I think the American people can well

ask themselves, 'If the President of the United States can intervene without benefit of law in the price judgments of the competitive market, if he can intervene without benefit of law in a local New York labor dispute, what other segments of American life may in the future be subjected to the same White House intervention?'

Certainly a fundamental question has been raised by these Presidential actions and that question involves the very basic principles of American liberty. I urge Senators not to take these occurrences lightly."

In a communication to the *Washington (D.C.) Post*, dated February 25, 1963, Bertram Powers outlined the union's position, in answer to an editorial in the *Washington Post*. What follows is Bertram Power's statement, minus his eulogies concerning the *Washington's Post's* fairness:

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to your leading editorial of Sunday, Feb. 24, "A Threat to Free Press."

I would like to make the following points:

Your newspaper has editorialized most sternly against "conflicts of interests" in public life. It is surprising that your editorial failed to disclose that The Washington Post has intense conflict of interests when it editorialized against the Typographical Union. For your news-

paper is currently engaged in negotiations with the distinguished Washington local of our International Union. The local membership has just rejected an offer from the three Washington newspapers inferior in some respects to the offer of the New York publishers which we long ago rejected.

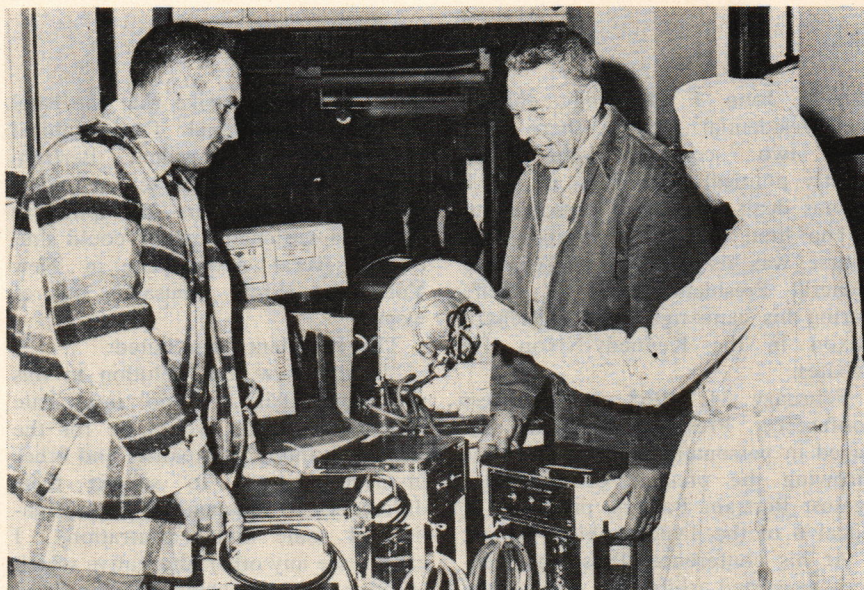
Summary of Situation

My summary of the New York newspaper situation follows:

(A) Local No. 6 of the International Typographical Union, AFL-CIO, struck four of New York's nine newspapers on Dec. 8, 1962, after lengthy and unsuccessful attempts at collective bargaining. The papers struck were the Times, the News, Journal-American and the World-Telegraph. The first two are New York's most profitable papers; the last two are owned by large and powerful chains. Five other papers were not struck and could today be giving the New York public all the news which your editorial says "is essential to the safety of a democratic society." Those five papers include the conservative and serious morning Herald-Tribune, the morning Hearst tabloid Mirror, the evening liberal Post, and two Long Island properties owned by S. I. Newhouse.

The three Manhattan papers which we did not strike are all unprofitable or in a marginal profit position. They were mechanically equipped to provide New York City

Community Service



When St. Anthony Hospital recently moved into its new building in Rockford, Illinois, members of Teamster Locals 325 and 482 provided the drivers and manpower to move equipment from the vacated building. About 100 members of the two local unions volunteered to assist. Shown above are Morrie Easton, of Local 325, and Edward Stone, of Local 482, as they checked with Sister Mary Hieronyma, hospital librarian, before loading equipment on a waiting van.

with all the papers its citizens could buy. They were editorially positioned to give New York a richer diversity than any other American city enjoys. The commercial fortunes of these papers would obviously have been enhanced—perhaps permanently—by operation while the other papers were struck.

Yet New York City has instead been left entirely devoid of any local papers for the past 80 days. This was not the decision of our union despite the shrill claims of your editorial to the contrary.

We believe that this callous lock-out is not only an offense against public morality but is also a criminal violation of the anti-trust laws. We have so informed the Attorney General of the United States, and we trust he will soon convene a Federal grand jury to make an independent examination. The power of these newspaper owners to malign any public official—even the President of the United States—is so great that decent American citizens will want an independent grand jury to scrutinize this scandalous news blackout. To quote your editorial: "More is involved than the profits of ownership or the wages of labor. The right of the people to enjoy a free press is involved."

Technical Issues

(B) The main technical issues of the New York strike and lock-out may be described as follows:

I. We wish any new contract to expire on Oct. 31, 1964, when the contract of the Newspaper Guild expires. We wish this so that we can have independent negotiations in behalf of the interests of our members, and not be presented with a "Guild package" on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

II. Teletypesetters for setting stock exchange tables. The publishers wish to introduce this much automation. The union is willing to permit it. We do ask that a survey be made for six months to indicate the total savings involved. We further ask that we negotiate some sharing of this saving, part of it be contributed to a jointly administered publisher-union fund for early retirement payments, or unemployment benefits, or for retraining of displaced men.

If we cannot agree on the ratio of sharing with the publishers, we are willing to submit the matter to binding, independent arbitration. Such provisions for sharing the savings of automation are familiar practices in more civilized American corporations.

III. In connection with printers hired by the day ("extras") we ask for some minor protection to prevent abuses by papers who have

avoided the ordinary obligations owed to regularly employed persons.

IV. Pension. The New York pension fund is not exactly overgenerous. It provides retired printers with payments of \$9.25 per week. The union is not even asking an increase. We are only asking supplementary contributions declared necessary by an independent actuary to maintain the modest pension of \$9.25 per week. (The Times and News, alone of the New York papers, have pensions. The Herald-Tribune also has a small supplementary pension but as we understand it the company reserves the right to select which retirees it will pension.)

Ask 35-Hour Week

V. Hours. New York printers work a 36¼-hour week. We ask a 35-hour week. The New York Guild have long had a 35-hour week.

But we do not ask for a reduction in hours that will cost the papers a single cent. Under past working conditions the printers are given 30 minutes a day for "washing up." Our membership is willing to reduce this voluntarily to 15 minutes a day—which means a 35-hour week with no decrease in present working time.

The newspaper owners admit the fairness of our proposal. They object only because they fear that other printing unions may then demand the same 35-hour week the

owners long ago granted the New York Guild.

VI. Welfare fund. Our jointly administered welfare fund provides modest health and hospitalization insurance and death benefits of only \$1000.

In December, 1961, the health and hospitalization benefits had to be substantially reduced because of rising medical costs. We ask only the restitution of the modest benefits existing in December, 1961.

VII. Night shift differential. Many New York printers spend their lives working during night-time hours. The dislocation of family and personal lives is obvious and has long been recognized by the newspapers who give a \$5 weekly premium for the early night shift and a \$10 weekly premium for the "lobster" shift.

As New York's afternoon papers have consistently lost competitive ground over recent years our printers have less and less chance to find normal, daytime newspaper work. We therefore are asking that the present premiums be increased to \$7 and \$14—i. e., and increase of \$2 and \$4 a week for these night and "lobster" shifts.

VIII. Sick leave. New York printers are now only granted a single day's sick leave pay a year. We are asking that this be increased to 5 days—a single week. Washington's civil servants will at once see how modest our demand is.

Teamster Retirees



When six members of Teamster Local 828 in Mason City, Iowa, retired recently from State Brand Creameries, Inc., they represented 180 years under the Teamster jurisdiction. Shown here receiving pension checks from the Central States, Southeastern and Southwestern Areas Pension Plan from Leo Bension, of State Brand Creameries are: (Left to right) C. P. Wilson; S. P. Hanson; Melvin Anderson; Paul Orcutt; J. W. Johnson; and Soene Neilsen. Clare Norris, also retiring from the company on the Teamster pension, was not able to be present for the picture.

Request on Wages

IX. Wages. The Associated Press story in Sunday's Washington Post (Page 2) says: "The strikers, averaging \$145 a week before the strike, have asked an \$18 weekly wage increase over two years and fringe benefits. The publishers contend this would amount to \$37 per man and have offered a \$10 weekly package increase over two years."

In the foregoing paragraphs I have outlined the modest requests of the union for so-called fringe benefits.

The newspaper owners claim that the benefits we request will cost an average of \$8.42 per printer per week. We believe that those cost figures are substantially inflated. But even taking the publishers' inflated figure of \$8.42 and adding our wage demand of \$18 (over the two years), one gets a total of \$26.52.

The Associated Press report is thus guilty of an error of 40 per cent. This is one of the few cases where the extent of error in news stories about our strike and lock-out can be statistically computed. I believe an independent arbitrator would agree that a 40 per cent error is on the low side for most AP and UPI stories of our situation.

This is not a strike aimed at "cracking the publishers." Nor have we ever for a moment abandoned the "legitimate objective of seeking agreement by collective bargaining."

Free Press Essential

The membership of Local 6, and all its officers including myself, share your dedicated belief in the essentiality of a free press to a free society.

Our strike against four of the nine New York papers was designed to preserve New Yorkers "right to know."

There are newspapers which are never shut down by trade unions. Pravda and Izvestia are current examples. Volkische Beobachter is a memory of the Hitlerian past.

The members and officers of Local 6 believe that a free press and free trade unions are not mutually incompatible. In short, we are standing today for a vital element of total American freedom.

Respectfully,

Bertram Powers, President New York Typographical Union Local No. 6. International Typographical Union, AFL-CIO.

It is regrettable that any dispute

Community Service



T. R. 'Teddy' Cozza, 'right', president of Teamster Local No. 211, is shown here presenting \$7,225.34 to John E. Price, circulation manager of the Pittsburgh Press, in the paper's recent fund drive for Children's Hospital. The newspaper stated in a news story that Teamster Local 211, Newspaper, Newsprint, Magazine and Film Delivery Drivers, Helpers and Handlers, proved Mr. Price's most capable Old News-boy aides.

Owen 'Bert' Brennan Memorial Dinner



Approximately 700 persons attended a recent memorial dinner in honor of the late Owen 'Bert' Brennan, former president of Teamster Local 337, which raised over \$32,000 which the Most Holy Trinity Church in Detroit will use to build a new cafeteria for its school children. The cafeteria will be named in honor of Brennan in memory of his generous aid to the church. Shown above, left to right, are Robert Holmes, Local 337 president, James Clift, the Most Rev. Monsignor Clement Kern, and Mrs. Harry Peterson. Monsignor Kern accepted the funds for the church school project.

should be so prolonged. Yet, we have been told freedom has a high price tag attached, and Americans have always been willing to pay the price.

The alternative to free collective bargaining in the New York newspaper dispute is to impose a settlement upon the parties by the myriad methods proposed. But to do so would be to take away freedom.

And in a less emotional moment than these enjoyed in editorials around the country, who is to say that our founding fathers proposed that the press be free while printers be pressured by the White House.

So the public has been inconvenienced, so merchants have seen their profits dip 8 per cent. As Bertram Powers pointed out in his statement, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* are never struck by trade unions, and he might have added that the press is not free in Russia, but government controlled, and that profit is a treason against the proletariat.

What seems to escape the President is that freedom of the press and free collective bargaining go together, and that to sacrifice one for the convenience of the other is to sacrifice both.

JOHN B. MCGINLEY, C. P. A. (1927-1955)

LEO F. MCGINLEY, C. P. A.

WILLIAM P. ROCHE, C. P. A.

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MCGINLEY & ROCHE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

261 CONSTITUTION AVE, N. W.

SUITE 539

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

February 11, 1963

International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY, TEAMSTERS' NATIONAL
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING CORPORATION

as of December 31, 1962, and the related statement of income and expense for the Year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the referred to consolidated balance sheet and statement of income and expense present fairly the financial condition of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

as of December 31, 1962 and the results of its operations for the year then ended and were prepared on a basis consistent with that of prior years.

Respectfully submitted,
MCGINLEY AND ROCHE

By Leo F. McGinley
Certified Public Accountant.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY-TEAMSTERS' NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BLDG. CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1962**

ASSETS

Cash		
On Deposit, Checking Accounts	\$ 1,310,376.17	
In Transit, Checking Accounts	176,006.69	
Office Funds	500.00	
On Deposit, Savings Accounts	<u>7,368,509.48</u>	\$ 8,855,392.34
Accounts Receivable		
Advances—Affiliates and Allied Organizations	267,424.73	
Advances for Bookkeeping Machines	63,836.81	
Others	<u>13,181.21</u>	344,442.75
Inventories—Cost or Market		
Local Union Supplies and Equipment		105,066.37
Investments		
Securities—Maturity Value (Note 1)	25,486,445.39	
Accrued Interest Thereon	<u>276,241.01</u>	25,762,686.40
Deposits		
Local Union Supplies and Equipment	64,906.91	
Others	<u>450.00</u>	65,356.91
Deferred Charges to Future Operations		
Prepaid Insurance	19,356.23	
Prepaid Appeal Bonds	1,703.34	
Prepaid Postage	2,102.87	
Prepaid Taxes	3,506.11	
Prepaid Organizing Expenses	7,500.00	
Prepaid Building Operation Costs	32.40	
Prepaid Rent	350.00	
Cafeteria Stock Inventory, Lower-Cost or Market	<u>715.06</u>	35,266.01
Fixed Assets		
Real Estate	4,878,977.19	
Leasehold Improvements	18,292.79	
Furniture and Furnishings	171,999.99	
Office Equipment	40,450.37	
Automobiles	<u>16,109.43</u>	5,125,829.77
Total Assets		<u>\$40,294,040.55</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INCOME AND NET WORTH

Accounts Payable		
Trade Creditors	\$ 388,985.85	
Escrow Funds	19,762.26	
The Teamsters' Affiliates Pension Fund	300,667.18	
Employees' Income Tax Withheld	30,138.09	
Judgments Payable	<u>330,576.74</u>	\$ 1,070,130.12
Accruals		
Salaries and Expenses	118,677.59	
Taxes—Social Security	<u>7,479.96</u>	126,157.55
Total Liabilities		1,196,287.67
Deferred Income		470,077.79
Net Worth		
Balance, January 1, 1962	36,721,856.86	
Add:		
Excess of Income over Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1962	<u>1,905,818.23</u>	38,627,675.09
Total Liabilities, Deferred Income and Net Worth		<u>\$40,294,040.55</u>

This Balance Sheet is subject to a contingent liability of \$238,093.61 for judgments on appeal.

Note 1: \$211,000.00 deposited as collateral for Supersedeas Appeal Bond and guaranteed bank loans to allied organizations.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1962

Operating Income			
Fees			
Per Capita	\$16,399,179.19		
Initiations	736,008.35		
Organizational	389.00		
			\$17,135,576.54
Other Income			
Sale of Supplies	144,404.86		
Refunds, Claims and Overpayments	330.00		
			144,734.86
Total Operating Income			\$17,280,311.40
Deduct:			
Operating Expenses			
Donations to Subordinate Organizations	3,572,305.00		
Organizing Campaign Expenses	3,013,827.46		
Supplies Purchased for Resale	72,341.17		
The Teamsters' Affiliates Pension Fund	3,438,583.79		
Magazine "International Teamster"	1,009,969.85		
Convention Expense	992.44		
Legal Fees and Expenses	912,240.76		
Legislative Compliance	3,188.46		
Retirement and Family Protection Plan	573,942.49		
Donations to Allied Organizations	1,000.00		
Monitors Fees and Expenses	2,793.28		
Judgments, Suits and Settlements	459,468.27		
Appeals and Hearings	15,168.46		
Officers', Organizers' and Auditors' Salaries	881,131.78		
Officers', Organizers' and Auditors' Expenses	547,066.96		
Staff Salaries	278,163.33		
Staff Expenses	13,194.60		
Printing and Stationery	28,495.72		
Postage	16,567.04		
Convention and Delegates Expenses	3,680.72		
Telephone and Telegraph	74,192.87		
Express and Cartage	9,577.07		
Office Rent	14,400.00		
Office Supplies and Expenses	48,807.51		
Office Furniture and Equipment Expense	2,567.01		
Auditing Expense	2,675.00		
Bonds and Insurance	51,293.67		
Building Occupancy Expense:			
Custody	9,965.22		
Maintenance, Supplies and Service	155,358.65		
Supervision and General Expense	24,810.24		
Cafeteria and Kitchen	58,510.65		
Depreciation, Building	99,657.21		
Insurance, Building	4,182.40		
Taxes, Real Estate	63,960.58		
General Executive Board Authorizations	51,061.57		
Donations to Public Causes	4,620.83		
New York Office	15,000.00		
San Francisco Office	7,543.20		
Dallas Office	3,720.00		
Minneapolis Office	4,789.51		
Public Relations	221,623.56		
Moving Expenses	2,135.47		
Taxes, Personal Property and Others	10,078.04		
Taxes, Social Security	49,132.31		
Departmental and Divisional Expenses	688,670.99		
Auto Repair and Maintenance	4,691.23		
Depreciation and Amortization	87,597.40		
Health and Welfare	10,300.63		
			\$16,625,044.40
Net Income from Operations			\$ 655,267.00
Add:			
Financial Income			
Income			
Interest on Investments	\$1,193,501.53		
Discount Income	65,235.62		
Prepayment Penalties	5,740.42		
Rent Received	4,600.00		
		1,269,077.57	
Expenses			
Service Charges	77,377.74		
Investment Expenses	198.24		
Rental Property Expenses	2,366.37		
		79,942.35	
Total Operational and Financial Income			1,189,135.22
Add:			
Other Income			
Gain on Foreign Exchange	57,511.35		
Defunct Local Union Funds	3,904.66		
			61,416.01
Excess of Income over Expenses for the			
year ended December 31, 1962			\$ 1,905,818.23



Local Officer Dies in Wreck

Kenneth Dyer, a long-time member and officer of Teamster Local 373 in Ft. Smith, Ark., and veteran of 27 years' service with the same truckline, died when his rig jackknifed on an icy bridge near Little Rock.

It was hard to believe that Dyer, Arkansas state driving championship winner and holder of a fine safety record in his company, could be the victim of such an accident. He had recorded 2.5 million miles without serious mishap.

Dyer's trailer was empty on a midnight run. Officials theorized that a gust of wind may have caught the truck as it rolled past a line of timber into the open area at the bridge. He was on the Ft. Smith-to-Memphis run.

Thomas Null, business representative, said Dyer "was a loyal and faithful member of Local 373 from the beginning." He had served as vice president from 1948 to 1952 and was a trustee from 1959 until his death.

Retired Members Planning Club

Retired members of Teamster Local 683 in San Diego, Calif., have been discussing a proposal to establish their own club.

Larry Smith, Local 683 secretary-treasurer, said more than half of the local union's retired members attended a meeting to explore the idea.

He said one reason for such a club would be to give the retired members a chance to continue making solid

contributions to the Teamsters Union "by doing some of the things in the community that those who are working full time don't have time to do."

The field of civic affairs was one example cited by Smith. Some of the possible pursuits would include planning work on civic committees, elected offices, fund-raising and civic betterment groups.

Smith said informal talks with other Teamster locals in the San Diego area have produced wide interest in the retirement club plan, and possibly might result in a coordination of Teamster retiree activities throughout the county.

\$3,078 Backpay For Teamster

Teamster Local 200 of Milwaukee reported a near record backpay check of \$3,078 for one of its members, Kenneth Arnold, after the National Labor Relations Board ruled that his discharge from Dernehl-Taylor had been discriminatory.

The Chicago office of the NLRB upheld Local 200's charges that the company, while refusing to bargain, had discharged Arnold for union activity.

Governor Names Teamster to Post

Vern Martin, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 378 in Olympia, Wash., recently was appointed to the Washington State Manpower Committee by Gov. Albert D. Rosellini.

The 9-member committee will function in an advisory capacity to the

governor and as a liaison with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Manpower, Automation, and Training.

Teamster Named To Gov. Board

William E. Nissen, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 441 in Los Angeles, recently was appointed to a 4-year term on California Gov. Brown's Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board.

The board is charged with studying the most effective ways and devices for eliminating and controlling auto crankcase emissions.

Amusement Pact Signed by 353

An agreement covering some 170 members of Teamster Local 353 was signed recently with operators in the Seattle amusement-distribution industry.

The contract calls for \$5 pay hikes in each of the 3 years, plus 15 cents for the Teamsters pension plan.

Fred Klinefelter, Local 353 secretary-treasurer, said other provisions included a health and welfare plan, 8 guaranteed holidays with pay, jury pay, and improved vacation language.

Three Companies Signed by 688

Teamster Local 688 recently announced the organization of three more small plants in the St. Louis area.

The companies with new Teamsters are National Chemsearch, Confection Cabinet Corp., and S. Riekes & Sons.

All are branches of national firms.

Creamery Pact Brings 10¢ Hike

Teamster Local 471 in Minneapolis recently signed a new 2-year work agreement with Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., according to George Bergquist.

The contract provides a 10-cent hourly raise the first year and another dime the second year for more than 500 men and women. A few classifications, such as mechanics, receive 14-cent gains each year.

Bergquist said the agreement included 2 days off when death occurs in the immediate family, a sick leave provision, and an improvement in the vacation schedule.

WHAT'S NEW?

Platform Lift for Cargo Handling

The operator's hands are completely free to manipulate the load with a new single-post platform lift designed for quick, economical installation at loading dock and inside the terminal or warehouse. Installed flush with the ground level, the platform raises with load to truck bed level by means of a toe control and automatic wheel stop. This platform lift with protective non-rotating device is offered in sizes to suit individual space and loading requirements—standard platform sizes ranging from 5 x 5 to 8 x 10 feet with 5 foot maximum lifting height. It is adaptable to air-oil or electric-hydraulic operation.

Member Markets Chemical Sponge

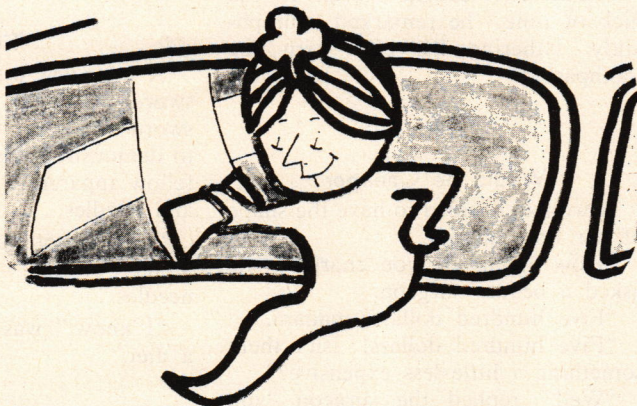
After ten years of intensive testing and researching the age old problem of smeared windshields, during rainy weather, has been almost completely solved.

Dave Murphy, of Local 206, announces that he is marketing the "Murphy Magic Windshield Sponge" through local jobbers and union-operated service stations. This treated sponge contains enough chemical to last the life of the unit, if used according to directions. Murphy has many letters of testimonial on file, attesting to this long life, some lasting as long as three years of continuous service. With this background, the item comes, guaranteed for one year, under any and all conditions.

The primary purpose of the sponge is to wipe over a wet windshield, removing all trace of road-oil and wiper smear. This amazing new chemical not only removes this aggravating smear during foul weather, but will prevent it's return for many hours. Some reports that have been received indicate as long as three days between applications.

The treated sponge is packed in a heavy plastic envelope with the complete instructions for use. This container serves as a protection to keep foreign matter out and a handy package to place in ready reach when you need it.

Murphy reports that his treated sponges are available in over 1500 service stations throughout Oregon, Washington, and Northern California. Be sure to inquire at your local union-operated service station, or to Box 484, Gresham, Oregon.



Comprehensive Handbook Of Driver Information

An illustrated, 74-page "Driver Handbook", a comprehensive handbook of driver information, including a summary of Federal motor safety regulations, has been especially prepared for drivers in private motor truck fleets. Designed to provide drivers with knowledge of proper procedures to follow to avoid accidents and comply with the law, it is based on experiences of members of the National Council of Safety Supervisors. It was compiled and published for the Private Carrier Conference of ATA.

"Airfoil" Principle In Wiper Blades

Safe driving speeds can be increased in rainy weather from 15 to 25 mph through use of a new windshield wiper blade that resists air-lift at higher car speeds, says its Indiana manufacturer. Fitting all passenger cars using 15, 16 or 18-inch blades, it features a unique "airfoil" shape to harness wind gener-

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington 18, D. C.

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

ated by vehicle speed and utilize it to hold the blade flat against the windshield. This resulting added pressure is said to provide a cleaner, clearer wipe and to make increased speeds safe.

Spotting Mirror Features Curved Glass

A California distributor is offering a rear view spotting mirror affording a wider vision through its use of curved glass. 3¾ inches in diameter, the mirror has adhesive backing which sticks securely to the flat surface of the standard vehicle-mounted rear-view mirror.

New Cleaner for Electrical Equipment

Recently introduced is a cleaner designed for electrical equipment that consists of a quick drying, solvent-based fluid that removes dirt and grease from motors, fans, generators etc. Non-combustible and non-toxic, it comes in a spray can with an extension tube for hard-to-reach areas.

Individual Replacement Of Radiator Tubes

A Minnesota firm is marketing radiator cores with individually replaceable tubes made for heavy construction equipment engines. In order to absorb vibration, pounding and heat, each tube is rubber-mounted.



LAUGH LOAD

His Ruling

Tank-Truck Driver: "You claim you can always judge a woman by the clothes she wears . . . what's your verdict on that blonde over there?"

Reefer Driver: "Insufficient evidence!"

Definition

A brat is a child who acts like your own but belongs to a neighbor.

My Type

Truck Dispatcher: "You're just the girl for me, darling. You know the saying, 'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes?'"

Sweet Patootie: "Yes, but darling, I'm not a blonde!"

Truck Dispatcher: "That's what I mean, sweetheart—I'm no gentleman."

Sample

It was discovered that a parcel of twenty \$100 bills was missing at the bank. The staff worked all night trying to find them.

Next day, Sally, a girl clerk, walked into the bank to commence her daily duties. An officer asked her: "Sally, did you see a parcel of \$100 bills?"

"Oh, that! Why I just took them home to show mother the kind of work I'm doing."

Ouch!

The more corrupt the state, the more laws.—Tacitus.

Good Thinking

We hear that a Texas motor fleet operator, unable to find a place to park his Cadillac, gave it away and bought one that was already parked.

No Alarm

The sweet young thing hailed a taxi. "Maternity hospital, please," she told the driver, "but don't hurry—I only work there."

Pithies

It's costing us more to make history than the stuff is worth.

Doomsday now is a do-it-yourself project.

The world has forgotten, in its concern with Left and Right, that there is an Above and Below.

Status Symbol

We know a golfer over in Salamanca who hit a new ball into a lake, another new ball onto a highway and another new ball into the woods. "Why don't you use an old ball?" a caddy asked. Our friend answered, "I've never had one."

A Close Shave

The absent-minded professor had decided to take himself in hand. In the bathroom in the morning he squeezed toothpaste onto his shaving brush and was about to clean his teeth with it when he recovered himself.

"Aha! Just caught myself in the nick of time," he remarked triumphantly, lathering his chin with the toothpaste.

Would Be Cheaper

A woman decided to have the shape of her nose altered.

"How much will you charge?" she asked a beauty surgeon.

"Five hundred dollars, madam."

"Five hundred dollars! Isn't there something a little less expensive?"

"Well," replied the surgeon "you could try walking into a lamp-post."

Hard to Find

The ideal astronaut, we learn, would not be a man, but a female midget who lived in the Andes and had a Ph.D. in physics.

But Everything

In the business world an executive knows something about everything, a technician knows everything about something—and the switchboard operator knows everything.

Nostalgia

One nice thing about the horse was that some designer couldn't make yours obsolete long before it was paid for.

Time Flies

A convict had been condemned to hang. The week of his execution he sat in his cell struggling to write a letter to the governor asking for clemency. He finally finished the letter and sent it off. The next day the governor received the letter. It said:

"Dear Guvner, They are fixing to hang me Friday, and here it is Tuesday."

Everybody Happy

"Bobby, do you think your sister likes me?"

"I know she does. You take her to the movies and buy her candy."

"I'm glad I make her happy."

"Yes, and her sweetheart is happy, too. You save him such a lot of money."

Tidbits

A man was introduced to a circus sword swallower. Not having seen a sword swallower before he asked him to demonstrate his art, whereupon the fellow apparently swallowed some pins and needles.

"But," protested the man, "those aren't swords, they're pins and needles."

"I know," was the reply. "I'm on a diet."

Too Close for Comfort

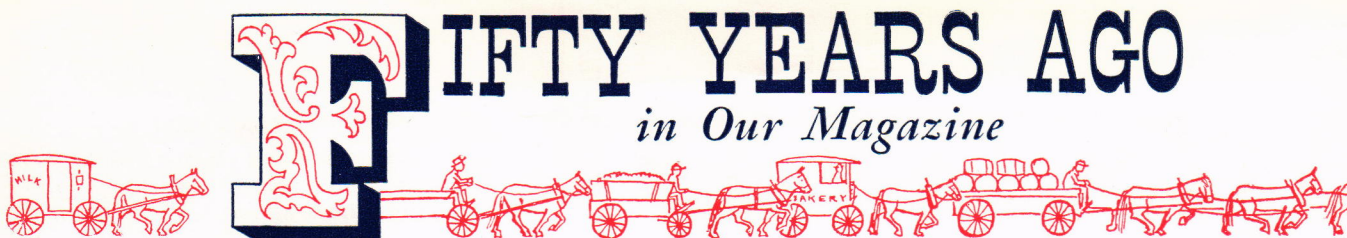
February is the natal month of Washington and Lincoln, those great patriots whom the politicians find so handy to wish for and whom they would find so embarrassing to have around.

Progress

Ten years ago the moon was an inspiration to poets and an opportunity for lovers. Ten years from now it will just be another airport.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From the March, 1913, issue of *The Teamsters*)

Scab is a Scab is a Scab

What do police commissioners do when they lose their jobs for misconduct? Why they form pussyfooting detective agencies and spy on private citizens and harass labor unions. At least that's the story of one such commissioner as reported in the columns of our *Journal* 50 years ago. And no doubt it has happened many times since.

The Philadelphia News Post exposed the head of the police department there for his role as a tool of big business and corrupt politicians. As a result of several articles to this effect, the commissioner was kicked off the force. The deposed commissioner then rented some office space and set himself up in business as the head of a detective agency. Previous contacts with several unscrupulous employers around the city presented him with ready-made jobs.

A letter reproduced in our *Journal* shows the ex-commissioner's modus operandi. A meeting had been held by a Philadelphia Teamster local and the local membership had voted to ask their employer for a wage increase. Attending the meeting was a spy from the detective agency. He then reported all that went on in the meeting to the employer of the teamsters and urged him to use his agency to break the strike that was sure to come.

The attempt backfired, however. The teamster employer happened to be an honest, fair-dealing employer. After he received the letter he called in a reporter from the Post and the expose of the agency was underway. Unfortunately, the role of these agencies and similar ones that offer scab labor for hire in

strike situations have proven successful and organized labor must still combat this infamous type of employer. Of recent memory, witness the Portland, Oregon, newspaper strike that is still unresolved. To keep the paper going after a strike was instituted, scab printers, stereotypers and reporters were brought in from all over the country. That strike is still underway and going into its fourth year.

Goodbye Mr. Taft

There were not very many tears shed by our late President Tobin on Taft leaving the office of the President of the United States. In an editorial he held out high hopes for the new president, Woodrow Wilson and the new Democratic Administration.

"This is a great opportunity for the Democratic Party to make good," Tobin wrote. "Conditions are such throughout the country, in the homes of the working people, with the terrible increased cost of living, that if the Democratic Party avails itself of the opportunity, it is possible for it to perpetuate itself in office for a number of years."

Another editorial commented on an injunction the Federal Government served on an electrical workers local union that had struck the office of the Postal Telegraph in Chicago. The reason, for the strike in the first place, it was pointed out, was because the electricians had tried to organize workers in PT's electrical department. As a result, PT refused to let this department be organized and even began a program of discharging union men then in its employ.

"Our object in placing this matter before our membership, is to show the position taken by the United States Government in this

case. This is the first time in the history of the nation, that we know of, where the government has applied for an injunction against a labor union under the flimsy excuse of interstate messages being interfered with.

"There is no such thing as interfering with messages of the government. This is only an excuse, in our opinion."

"It is not necessary for us to say to our membership" Tobin concluded, "that any messages sent to general headquarters in the near future, we are desirous of having said messages come through the Western Union Telegraph Company."

Same Old Problem

Organized labor was backing legislation to enact a Federal 8-hour day law. During this period of our national history there was also much unemployment, even as there is today. Many thought that a reduction in working hours would help eliminate much of this unemployment.

The rallying cry of the day was "Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will." No doubt in the future with mechanization and automation becoming more a way of life, the present 8-hour day will have to be further reduced.

Today some people close to the jobless situation, notably the present Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, thinks our current rate of joblessness could be reduced if employers would take on new workers rather than running up overtime with the employees they have.

Regardless of what method is used, shortening the work week or less overtime, the problem now as 50 years ago, is to reduce unemployment and the misery that follows it its wake.

WIN·WIN·WIN

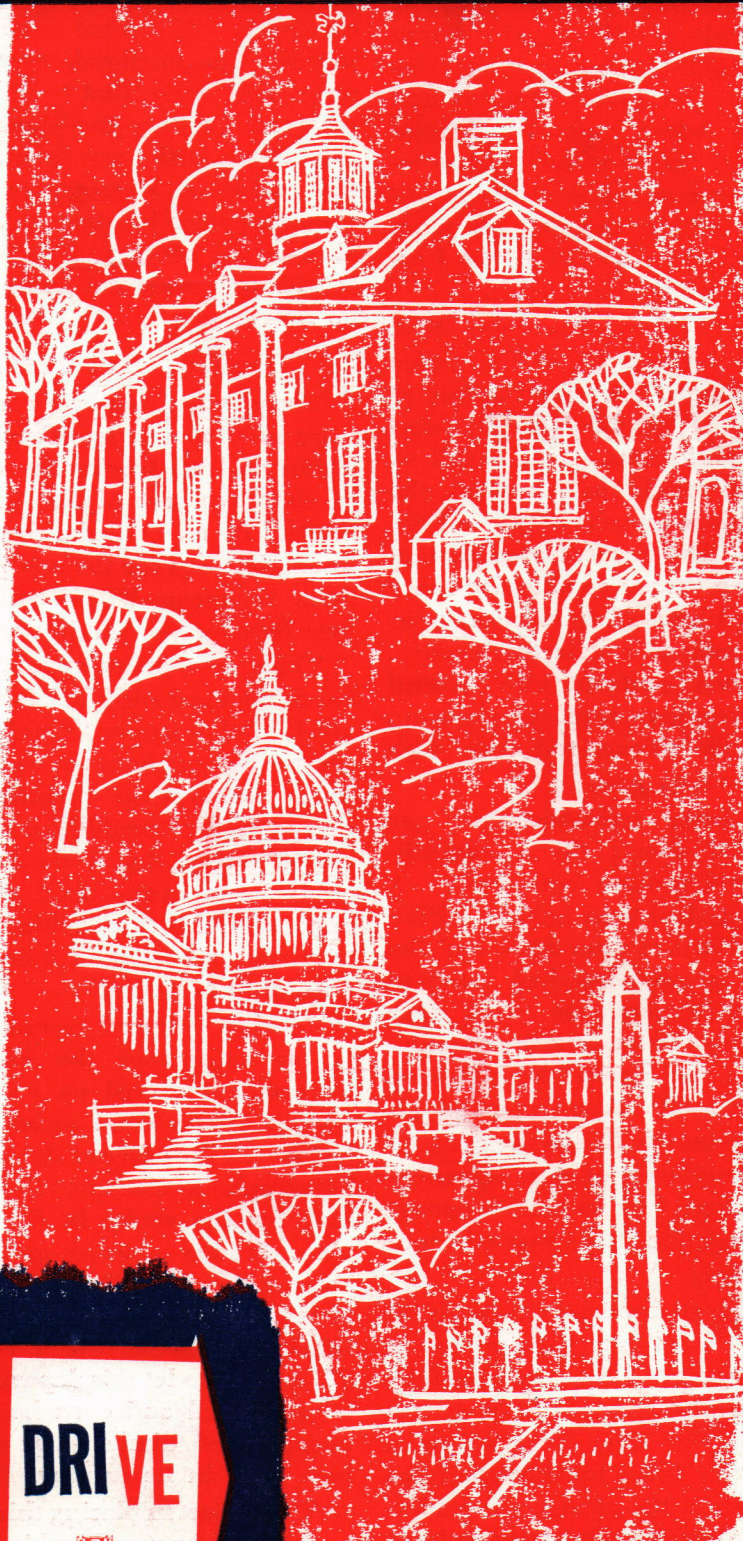
A WEEK IN WASHINGTON

All-expense paid trip for two in DRIVE's 100-Word Essay Contest

- A WINNER in Each Participating Joint Council Will Win an Exciting, Full-Week Trip to Washington with His (or Her) Spouse, as guests of his Area Conference and International Union.
- WINNERS Will Get Full 'Vip' Treatment . . . Meet their Senators and Congressmen . . . visit Famous Washington Landmarks.
- IT'S EASY TO ENTER . . . and fun for the family. In fact, it's as simple as "I Like DRIVE." Simply talk it over and write in 100 words or less your thoughts on "WHY DRIVE IS IMPORTANT TO ME." Judges in each joint council will determine winners. Judging will be based on originality of thought, sincerity and knowledge of the DRIVE program. YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A WRITER TO WIN. But neatness will help your entry.

CONTEST RULES

- 1—Each DRIVE member and any member of his or her family are eligible to enter. All entries should be mailed & delivered to DRIVE Contest, Joint Council Office.
- 2—Contest opens April 1, and closes June 1. Entries must be postmarked or received by contest officials after midnight, March 31, and before midnight, June 1.
- 3—Judges' decisions will be announced before June 10 and winners informed. Washington trips are tentatively set for July, and winners will be given at least three weeks' notice when winners from their area conference will be making trip to capital.



DRIVE

